

THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

O R,

A MOST PLAIN AND
EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING THE
Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and
Answers, arising directly out of the
words of the Rules.

Wherby all Schollers may attain most speedily to
the perfect learning, full understanding, and right
use therof, for their happy proceeding
in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for
the use and delight of Masters and Schollers.

The ninth Edition, corrected, and enlarged, with most of
the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine
Syntaxis and other Autors, which are wanting
in our English Rules.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio sine summa assi-
duitate exercitationis.*

L O N D O N,

Printed by Thomas Harper, and I. Raworth, for Philemon
Stevens and Christopher Meredith, at the signe of the
golden Lion in Pauls Church-yard. 1 6 3 8.



TO THE WORSHIPFULL HIS
much respected Friend Master *Abraham*
Johnson, Counsellor at the Law,
of *Lincolnes Inne*.

MAny have been the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar Schoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Master *Iohnson*, and Master *D. Chaderton*, both for their direction and incouragement which they have given me therein. Having therfore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar most plain and easie, and which contain the very ground of all) might most fitly appertain; I finde none, after those unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours, to whom those do more of duty belong than unto your self: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours: that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first for Master *Iohnson* your father: because he hath yielded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School travels; both in setting me more earnestly therunto, by his grave advice, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, wherof both in University, Citie, and Country, he hath given so good testimony) I have known none, who hath come neerer unto him, in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest and most easie ways might be found out, for all Schools, according to our received Grammar, and most approved School-authors, and the same to be made universally known, that all, even the meanest be both Masters and Schollers may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may go happily forward. So for your father in law *M. D. Chaderton*: because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part

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of my labours, and to afford me his judgment and censure therein, but hath also beene pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himself hath observed. Who therefore can justly mislike, that I thus dedicate unto you this first ground-work of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon as he would learn the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attain those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulness ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hereof; I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth of him who is fitted to make the most excellēt scholler, as our most learned school-master M. Askam hath set them down. His hopeful scholler must be, 1 Εὐφῶνς, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voice, face, stature and comeliness. 2 Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3 Φιλαμαθὴς, a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest Learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attain unto much. 4 Φιλόπονϑ, a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book. 5 Φιλόκοϑ, one that is glad to hear & learn of others. 6 Σηθητικϑ, one that is apt to move questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill hee be fully satisfied. 7 Φιλέπαινϑ, one that loveth to be praised of his Father, Master, or others for his wel-doing. A child of this nature, thus loving prayse, will fervently love and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any means be found, wherby they will more speedily be wrought, and appear in children, than hereby; when they can answer so readily
and

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and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will win them such love from their Masters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strive who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most pains. And then the first Autors being seconded with the help of Grammatical translations; so used as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all School-learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightfome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but be ever made more earnest to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar have been set forth by others, I answer, that sundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schools much beholden; and these my Labours especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavored to gather one more plain, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles than ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, so far as I shall be able. For besides that some points of principall use, arising directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you shall finde, they have moreover mist of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set down in too obscure terms, or over-short for children to conceive; that most both Masters and Scholers do soon cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serve most fitly and easily, for all Schools, according to the course which must of necessity be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remayn; which can-

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not be altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both Master and Schollers almost newly to begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young Schollers themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adjoyned onely for making herest more cleer, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the Book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young Schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholler a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnessse to those your grave Fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memory of them; and withall as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient love, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witnessse of my unfained studie for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after mee may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and wherof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. January 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection.

John Brinsley.



*To the painfull Schoolmaster, desirous to
reap sound fruits of his labours.*



First cause your Scholler, in learning his *Acci-*
dence, and these other Rules of Grammar ad-
joyned, to understand them so well as your lea-
sure will serve (at the first, according to the re-
nour of these questions or the like) to get them
perfectly without book, and to keep them care-
fully by daily repetition of parts.

2 After he hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of
labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or sixe weeks space in
answering to these questions; so to have the meaning of the
rules more fully, first, of those without the asterik or little star;
then of those noted with the asterisk: which hee will soon do,
having formerly learned the rules without book.

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3 I finde a singular benefit hereby in causing all my lowest to
stand or sit together, and so my self, or some one to bestow halfe
an hour or an hour, each evening in posing them according to
these questions, one only answering, the rest harkening; and e-
specially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, un-
till they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to
the School, a commendable strife among the children, and cause
them to go forward with understanding and cheerfulness.

4 This may serve for a direction to the weaker sort, for exa-
mining, or Posing parts; whence the Book hath the name.

Lastly, by this help, the children may learn to dispute Schol-
ler-like, one with another, beginning their question ever at an
Italike Capitall Q. and so proceeding in all other questions de-
pending thereon untill they come to another Italike Capitall Q.
or chief question. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellous-
ly sharpened, and they encouraged to proceed with all good au-
dacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make tryall: and, finding the blessing, give God the glory.

1890



THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.



What Book do you learn?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What Book is the *Accidence*?

A. A Book which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* *Q.* Why is it called the * *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* *Q.* Into how many parts is your *Accidence* divided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entering, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What mean you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech?

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

* Some think it to be so called of *Accido*, as a thing coming to, or wherby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the *Accidence*, a long; not *Accidence*, i short.

Of the eight parts of speech.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words wherby we utter our minde.

* Some make but four parts of speech,

Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction: be-

cause Pro-nouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns; Prepositions and Interjections to the Ad-verbs.

* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into o her letters or syllables.

* That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of use,

that they are not wont to be declined; not in regard of the nature of the words.

Q. What mean you by these words, * *In speech*?

A. In every tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but only eight?

A. No: for every word wherof speech is made, is one of these eight parts.] It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? How many undeclined?

A. The four first are declined: the four last undeclined.

Q. Why are the four first parts said to be declined?

A. Because they may be declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called undeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with Case? how many without?

A. Three with Case, one without Case,

* **Q.** Which three parts are declined with Case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with Case: Verb without Case.

Of a Noun.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it signifie nothing: because it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Bean: as *nihil*, or *ni-bilum*, not so much as the black in a Bean.

Q. What

Q. What mean you, when you say a Noun is the name of a thing?

A. It is " word which signifieth the name by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

* In Grammar we have to consider words, not things.

Q. Give me example of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it self is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns have you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be understood of it self, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a Book.

Q. How know you when a word may be understood of it self?

A. If usually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word *thing* unto it; as a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the usuall notes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined.

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you, when you say, a Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self?

A. I mean, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully understood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except hee put some other word unto it: as a good Boy; a good house; or the like.

* Form and figure belong to all words: for every word is Primative or Derivative, which is called the form: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure Primative, which is of it selfe. Derivative, which is derived of another Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

* Q. Have you any speciall mark to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word thing to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three articles?

A. As, *Hic & hac levis & hoc leve*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it be- tokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Edvardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My Book sets down five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparifon.

Numbers of Nouns.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone; meaning but one stone.

Which

Q. Which is the Plurall number ?

A. That which speaks, of more than one : as *Lapides* Stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Q. What is a Case ?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it :] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there ?

A. Six in either Number ; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Q. What is the Nominative case ?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun ; or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be known asunder ?

A. * Thus chiefly : the Nominative and accusative by their places, the other by their signes.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative ?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

A. To the question *who*, or *what* :] as, if I aske, Who teacheth ; the answer is in the Nominative : *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitive case ?

A. Of.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof* :] as, if it be asked whose learning is it ; the answer is in the Genitive case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case ?

A. To and sometime for.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

* They may be known in Latine, for the most part by the terminations of the Declensions.

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the answer is in the Dative case, thus: *Do librum magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusative case?

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholler be asked, whom do you love? he answereth in the Accusative case, thus: *Anno Magistrum*, I love the Master.

Q. How know you the Vocative case?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablative case?

A. Either by Prepositions serving to the ablative case, being joyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the ablative case?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the Comparative degree.

Articles.

Q. **VV**hat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles

Q. What is an article?

A. The mark to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huius*, &c. and so forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them severally each article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huius*, Accus. *Hunc*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *Hoc*, Plur. Nom. *Hi*, Gen. *Horum*, Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hec*:

A. Sing.

Genders of Nouns.

7

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hæc*. Plur. *he, harum, hæc, his*.

Q. Decline *hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc*. Plur. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his*.

* Q. Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serve to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc*?

A. When it is used as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an article, like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. **W**hat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nouns according to the sex.

* Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference wherby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My Book makes seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the article of the Masculine Gender.

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* Q. What doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, unto males or *hees*, and unto such words as have bin used under the names of *hees*.

Q. Which is the article of the Feminine gender?

A. *Hæc*: as *hæc mulier*, a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or *shees*, or things going under the names of *shees*.

Q. What is the article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither he nor she.

Q. What article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hac*.

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and shee.

Q. What articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hac*, and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three unto?

A. Onely to adjectives.

Q. What articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hac*, as we will: as, *hic vel hac dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To such living creatures most properly, in which the kind is unknown; whether they be he or she.] As a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some life-lesse things: as, a day, a channell, and the like.

* Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one article, and under that one article both kinds are signified] that is, both he and she. In names of Fowls, Fishes, and wilde beasts: as, *Hic passer*, a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen, *hac Aquila*, an Eagle, both he and she: *hoc bal- lec*, a Herring, both milter and spawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene gender, a gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a gender noting the speciall sex, nor hath any proper article.

* Q. You said, that your Book did make seven Genders: are there not seven simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter: the other four are compounded or made of these three.

The Declension of Nouns.

Q. **VV** Hat follow next after Genders?
A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nouns are there?

A. a Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

* Q. What mean you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *e* diphthong, &c.

Q. How endeth the Dative?

A. b In *e* diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serves this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

a Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly, as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in

o, having the Genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*, as *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Eccho* &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, *n* *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*. Accus. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Ancus*, of the first; *Peneope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa*, a song.

Gen. *hujus muse*, of a song.

Dat. *huic muse*, to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.

Vocat. *O musa*, O song.

Ablat. *ab hac muse*, from a song.

Plural. Nom. *he muse*, songs.

Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.

Dat. *his musis*, to songs.

Accus. *has musas*, the songs.

Voc. *O musa*, O songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your scholar perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating verbs, and you shall soon finde the benefit of it above that wch you will imagine, by posing them accordingly till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for a signe of the Nominative case? and *the*, of the accusative?

A. Because these are the most usuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.



Q. Give me the signes of the cases by themselves.

A. *A*, of, *to*, *the*, *O*, from, or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *muse*: to a song, *musa*: the song, *musam*: O long, O *musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *muse*: of longs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musa*: from longs, *ab his musis*.



* Q. Why do you decline them so?

A. Because giving English to the Latine, will teach mee to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

a For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and over hard for children: I take it much better for the

a Q. Do your Datives and ablatives plurall, end always in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

Teachers, to shew them to their Schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set down at large) as their Schollers shall have occasion to learn them, in their Author, than either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The second Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*; that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen. *Hujus magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end always like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e* or in *us*.

Q. ^b When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*, as, *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

Q. ^c Do all words in *d us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. ^e In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucius*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. ^f In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both ways, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a Kingdom. Gen. *hujus regni*, of a Kingdom. So a Kingdom, *regnum*: of a Kingdome, *regni*, &c.

^e If *Latmius* be for *Latmi*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applyeth it, its an *Atticisme*. that is, after the *Attick Dialect*; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Lusa*, *non est Latmius Endimion rubori tibi*? ^f This is meant onely of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or Heteroclites, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

^b This is onely to be understood of Nouns of the second Declension; for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manus*, and of words of the Masculine or feminine gender onely, not of the Neuter. ^c Words ending in *es*, also of the second Declension, make the Vocative likewise in *e*, like words in *us*, as *logos*, *O loge*. ^d *Panthus* and *Oedipus*, having the Vocative in *u*, are not of the second Declension in Latin, but of the third of contracts in Greek, like *Basilens*, *O Basileu*.

g *Ambo* & *duo*
are found to
be the same in
all Genders,
like as *duo* in

Greek as, *ambo*
ambo anguis, for
ambos angues,
or *engues*. Plaut

h Here decli-
ning of Latin,
before may
suffice : and so
in adjectives.

For the parti-
cular difficult
questions in
this declension
as in the rest,
see the Latine
Rules at large,
as I directed
before.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined ?

A. Yea : g onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declen-
sion ; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba* :
and the Dative and Ablative in *bus* ; as *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambo-*
bis, not *ambis*.

Q. h Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines : *amba*, both Feminines, *am-*
bo, both Neuters. So in the rest.

The third Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive Case singular of the third Declension ?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both ways.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic & hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus again English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension ?

A. In *is*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declension.

Q. **a** **H**ow ends the genitive case singular of the fifth De-
clension ?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

Q. Of

a How this ge-
nitive case is
sometimes in *e*,
sometimes in *ii*,
see the Latine
Rules.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

* A. Of the first in *a* dipthong, as, *Musae*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *Lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *ei*: as *Meridiei*.

Q. Shew me how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first in *a* dipthong: as, *Musae*.

The second in *o*: as *Magistro*.

The third in *i*: as *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ui*: as, *Alanui*.

The fifth in *ei*: as *Meridies*.

The Acculative case singular.

Of the first in *am*: as *Musam*.

The second in *um*: as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em* or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *sitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*:

The fifth in *em*: as *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the *c* most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular.

Of the first in *a*: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

d The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u*: as, *Mann*.

The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

* These are to be made perfect by continually posing each way.

b Some words of the first Declension have the Genitive singular in *as*; as *Familias*, *as*, *as*, *as*, *as*, &c. in imitation of words of the second declension in Greek, which end in *as*, *as*, *as*, and *as*, pure; viz. which have a vowel before *a*. This is called *Gracismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai* for *a*, as, *pitai*, *ai*, for *pitae*, *ai*, for *pitae*, *ai*, This is called *Achaismos*; an imita-

tion of the ancient kinde of speaking. Hereof also see the Latine rules. c In the first Declension, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*. That *pitbias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greeke, than of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. d The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as *parti*, *colli*, *civi*, *fusti*, &c. by reason of the usuall change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *here* and *beri*, &c.

The Nominative case plurall
 Of the first in *a* diphthong : as, *Musæ*.
 The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.
 The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.
 The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.
 The fifth in *es* : as *Meridies*.

The Genitive case plurall
 Of the first in *arum* : as, *Musarum*.
 The second in *orum* : as, *Magistorum*.
 The third in *um*, or *ium* : as *Lapidum*, *tristium*.
 The fourth in *ium* : as, *Alannum*.
 The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case plurall

e The Accus. Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis*.
 case plurall of The second in *is* : as, *Magistris*.
 the third, did The third in *bus* : as, *Lapidibus*.
 indifferently The fourth in *ibus* or *ubus* : as, *manibus*, *arombus*.
 end in *es*, or *eis*, The fifth in *ebus* : as *Meridiebus*.
 as, *partes*, *omneis*

especially in
 those whose
 Genit. plurall
 end in *ium* ; &
 sometime *eis*, is
 contracted in-
 to *is* : as, for *an-*
gueis, *anguis*, for
omneis, *omnis*.

The Accusative case plurall

Of the first in *as* : as, *Musas*.
 The second in *os* : as, *Magistros*.
 e The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.
 The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.
 The fifth in *es* : as *Meridies*.

The Vocative plurall is ever like the Nominative.

The ablative plurall is ever the same with the Dative.

2. f Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *a, i, is, us, ei*.

Of the Dative *a, o, i, iis, ei*.

Of the accusative, *am, um, em, um, em*.

Of the ablative, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominative plurall, *a, i, es, us, es*.

Gen. *g arum, orum, um, or ium, ium, erum*.

Dativ. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus*.

Accus. *as, os, es, us, es*.

f Schollers be-

ing made per-

fect in these

terminations,

will soon grow

to readines in

giving any

case of a noun,

and keeping

them most

surely.

g For *Dardani*.

darum, is used *Dardanidum*, by the figure *syncope* ; so *Archisaidum*, *Trougenum* like as, *virum* for *vivarum* in the second.

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certain: but yet these are the most usuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us*, or *em*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fifth, in *es*.

termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long of the Greek, &c. Of these more fully see Master Leeches Questions, in his observations of the Declensions of Nouns.

a Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greek, or of other strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a

fully see Master

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. Now that wee have done with Noun Substantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. How many sorts of adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and adjectives declined with three articles.

Q. What adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in most cases three terminations] that is, three divers endings, shewing their Genders, as *bonus, bona, bonum*.

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case, as ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. a What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

a Adjectives ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except

vetus, veteris, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, and his fellows: with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*: and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

How

Q. How decline you *bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus* a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni* of a good masculine: *bonae*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all adjectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All except eight with their compounds: which make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, having the Gen. case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. *b* *c* *Totus*, *solum*, and also *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, do want the Vocative case: and *alius* makes *alind*, not *alium*, in the neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what Declension are Nouns of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which do you call adjectives of three articles?

A. Such as we put articles to, in every case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic*, *hac* & *hoc* *Felix*. Gen. *hujus* *felicis*, &c. *Hic* & *hac* *tristis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

* Q. Of what Declension are all nouns of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Genders are adjectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. If adjectives have but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Tristis*, and *Triste*, what gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Gender: the

b These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gen. & Dat. as, *ulli*, *alteri*, for *ulius*, *alterius*.
c *Nullus*, *uterque*, *alteruter*, & other compounds of words are these so likewise.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all adjectives of three articles declined like?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Nouns Adjectives.

Q. **W**hat else belongeth to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to adjectives.

Q. May all adjectives be compared?

A. No: none but onely such whose signification may increase, or be diminished.

* Q. What is it for adjectives to have their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back again; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excess.

Q. What mean you by a thing absolutely, without excess?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without having respect to any other; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth

a Some Substantives are compared, but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives and Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, & some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.
b The Positive is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

the Positive in signification.

Q. What mean you by exceeding the Positive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawne from the Positive, wherein the signification of the Positive is somewhat increased, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparative degree?

A. *More*: either being set down or understood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitive case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree, is *hic & hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree:] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting it to the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* Q. How do you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I mean, each Gender in every case together: as,

	{	<i>Durus, durior, durissimus.</i>
Sing. Nom.	{	<i>Dura, durior, durissima.</i>
	{	<i>Durum, durius, durissimum.</i>
	{	<i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i>
Genit.	{	<i>Dura, durioris, durissimae.</i>
	{	<i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i>

This

This Table heedfully observed, will teach presently to form Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus	durior	durissimus
	Hæc	Dura	durior	durissima
	Hoc	Durum	durius	durissimum.
Genit.	Hujus	Duri	durioris	durissimi
	Hujus	Duræ	durioris	durissimæ
	Hujus	Duri	durioris	durissimi.
Dat.	Huius	Duro	duriori	durissimo
	Huic	Duræ	duriori	durissimo
	Huic	Duro	duriori	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum	durio rem	durissimum
	Hanc	Duram	durio rem	durissimam
	Hoc	Durum	durius.	durissimum.
<hr/>				
Nom.	Hic	Fælix	fælicior	fælicissimus
	Hæc	Fælix	fælicior	fælicissima
	Hoc	Fælix	fælicius	fælicissimum.
Genit.	Hujus	Fælicis	fælicioris	fælicissimi
	Hujus	Fælicis	fælicioris	fælicissimæ
	Hujus	Fælicis	fælicioris	fælicissimi.
<hr/>				
Nom.	Hic	Tristis	tristior	tristissimus
	Hæc	Tristis	tristior	tristissima
	Hoc	Triste	tristius	tristissimum.
Genit.	Hujus	Tristis	tristioris	tristissimæ
	Hujus	Tristis	tristioris	tristissimæ
	Hujus	Tristis	tristioris	tristissimi.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nouns; that is, from this manner of comparing?

b All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the Schollers out of the Latine rules as they shall have use of them, than here to trouble them, or the books with them.

Hereof see M. Leeches questions more at large.

c *parvissimus*, *multissimus*, *egregissimus*, *piissimus*, & the like, are old words, and out of use.

d Thus must also *celebris*, *salubris*, *acris*, *alacris*, have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *r*; as, *celeber*, *saluber*, *saluberrimus*.

* These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *ll*, for the verse sake.

A. Yes: there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such have you?

A. b My book names five: *Bonus*, *malus*, *magnus*, *parvus*, and *multus*.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. c *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*: *bona*, *melior*, *optima*: *bonum*, *melius*, *optimum*. Gen. *Boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*: *bona*, *melioris*, *optima*, *boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*, &c. So, *Malus*, *pejor*, *peffimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Positives ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positive end in *r*, how must the Superlative be formed?

A. d Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis*, humble: *similis*, like: *facilis*, easie: *gracilis*, slender: *agilis*, nimble: *docilis*, apt to learn: for we say, *humilis*, *humilimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How do all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlative?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlative, by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the first case of the positive ending in *i*; as, *utili*, *utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of

A. Of such Adjectives as have a vowel comming before *us* : as, *Pius, Assiduus, Idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared ?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most ; putting to *magis* in stead of the Comparative degree, and *maximè* in stead of the Superlative :] so declining the three degrees together, as before in every Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius, magis pius*, more godly : *maximè pius*, most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared ?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, we cannot say well, *Pius, pijor, &c.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. **V**hich is the second part of speech ?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun ?

A. ^b A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoun ?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherin are Pronouns used ?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath been uttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there ?

A. ^{c d} Fifteen : as *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

Q. Have all Pronouns all the Cases ?

A. No : only four of them have the Vocative case : all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominative case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronouns ?

A. Yes : three compound Pronouns, *Ego met, tu te, idem* : and also * *qui, quæ, quod*.

and *im* for *eum*, *bibus* for *his*, *med, ted, mis, tis, eampse, quoi, ibus, &c.* These and the like are to be known, and not used. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is used in rehearsing something, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

^b Pronouns supply the place of Nouns, and have for most part the nature of Nouns.

^c There are but fifteen Pronouns properly : the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

^d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writer : as, *an, am, for eam, em*

* Q. Wherof are these Pronouns compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem* of *is* and *demonum*.

* Q. How many kindes of Pronouns have you generally?

A. Two, Pronoun Substantives and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. How many Pronoun Substantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?

A. Into Primatives and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primatives are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primatives?

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are these Primatives called besides?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoun Primatives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui** joyned to them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatives?

A. Because they serve to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is* be both Demonstratives and Relatives?

A. Yes: in respect of the divers uses to which they serve: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is most specially called a Relative?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Mens*, *tuus*, *suis*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Because they are derived of their Primatives, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*,

* So *Qui* and *quid* may be referred here-to.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

sui, nostri, and vestri; the Genitive case of *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitive case of *Ego: tum* of *tui*, the Genitive case of *tu: sum* of *sui: nostras* of *nostri*: the genitive case plurall of *Ego: vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitive case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Derivatives have you?

A. Two; Possessives, and Gentiles.

These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My Book names five: Number, Case, Gender, (as are in a Noun) Declension and person.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Substantives: as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be understood to be of that Gender wherof the word or thing is, wherto they are referred, or wherof they are spoken.

* Q. Ashow?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine, as, *Ego*, understood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the genders in Pronouns Adjectives?

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declensions of Pronouns.

Q. **H**ow many Declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Four.

Q. How will you know what Declension every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the genitive case singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give mee the terminations of the Genitive case singular of each Declension in the Pronoun.

A. Of

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipsē, ipsius: Qui, cujus*.

The third in *i, a, ī*, like Adjectives of three terminations: as, *Mei, meae, mei*.

The fourth in *ātis*: as *Nostras, nostrātis*.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihī* to me, *ā me* from me. *Nos* We, *nostrum vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *ā nobis* from us.

So, English first: I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui*, of himself or of themselves, *Sibi* to himself, or to themselves, &c. So thou, *tu*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plural number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative case.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius*.

Q. Do they all make their Genitive in *ius* like *unius*?

* *Hic* is oftentimes used for *he* in old Writers.

A. No: these three * *hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cujus*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, saving *ipse* maketh *ipsū* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But have not *is* and *qui*, a severall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second Declension, Latine and English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* he, *ea* she, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine: *quae* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

* Q. Why do they say in the ablative case of *Qui*, ablat. *quo*, *qua*, *quo*, *vel qui*?

A. Because *qui* in the ablative case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo*, *qua* or *quo*.

Q. How are *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. a As *qui*, *que*, *quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *quis vel qui*, *que*, *quod vel quid*, Gen. *cujus*, &c.

So Accus. *quem*, *quam*, *quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quisquis,} \\ \text{quicquid,} \end{array} \right\} \&c.$

* Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens*, *tuns*, *suns*, *noster* and *vester*.

Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called possessives?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as *Mens* mine: *tuns* thine: *suns* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessives declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes ^b *mi*, in the Masculine gender of the Vocative case singular, and that *tuns*, *suns*, *vester*, have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or c Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostras* one of our Country, or of our sect or side: *Vestras*, one of your Country, sect or side.

Q. But your Book addeth *Casas*: is it a Pronoun?

E

A. No:

a. Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *que* for *que*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plural: as, *siqua*, *niqua*, not *n:que*: so *aliquis*, *nunquid*, *ecquis*, makes both *ecque* and *ecqua*.

b *Mens* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by Antiptosis as, Virg. *Pro-jice tela manus sanguis meus*.

c Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No: *Cujus* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoun: being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* & *Vestras*; like as all other Nouns that be d Gentiles have: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genitive case of *qui, qua, quod*.

d Arpinas of Arpinum, and Ravennas of Ravenna are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujus*?

A. Of what Country, or what counterman, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three *Nostras*, *Vestras*, and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: saving that in the Nominative & Vocative case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hac Nostras & hoc Nostrate*; for *hic & hac Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. **V**What is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

* Q. What mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it self, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word wherby any person speaketh of himself alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no more properly.

Q. But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, O boy: we understand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All a Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, *Tu* and *vos*. a Persons belong to Nouns, Verbs & Participles, by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joynted to them expressed or understood, not properly.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui*, are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joynted with words of the first or second Person, expressed or understood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serve the Persons in Pronouns?

A. To expresse our minde fitly when wee speake of any Person.] More specially they serve for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verbe.

Q. **V**hich is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with a Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: doing, as, *Amo*, I do love: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loved: being, as, *sum* I am.

Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verbe?

E 2

A. A

a This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Amo*, *fexo*, *quaso*, &c. are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing : a Verb signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kindes of Verbs are there ?

A. Two : Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What mean you by Personall ?

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. What Verb is that ?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Persons: as, I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonall ?

A. That which is not varied by mo Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *it*, as, *Decet, it becommeth*.

Q. How many kinde of Verbs Personals are there ?

A. Five: Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How do these differ one from another ?

A. Three ways: First, in termination or ending: Secondly, in signification: Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do Verbs Personals differ in termination ?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o* ?

A. A Verb Active and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *or* ?

A. Passives, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. What Verbs end in *m* ?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum, forem, inquam, possum* : with other compounds of them,

Q. How ends a Verb Active ?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie ?

A. To do: as, *Amo*, I love, or do love.

Q. What may a Verb active be made ?

A. A Passive.

Q. How ?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I love: put to *r*: is made *Amer*.

Q. How ends a Passive ?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken ?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Passion or suffering, or something to be done: as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. May not a Verb Passive be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do, as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passively, or like a Passive; as *Egrotō*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Active: as, *loquor*, I do speak: or like a Verb Neuter signifying Actively: as *glorior*, I do boast.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actively and a Passively: that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Passive: and therefore it is called a Verb Common: as, *Osculor*, I kisse, or I am killed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common do signifie actively or Passively?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe active, it signifieth actively; as, *Osculor te*, I kisse thee: but if it have the Construction of a Verb Passive, it signifieth Passively: as *Osculor à te*, I am killed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent or a Verb Common lose *r*, to be made actives?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor* *osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbs are said to be transitive, others Intransitive: How may I know which are Transitive, which Intransitive?

a Few Verbs Commons are now in use, viz. signifying passively, as well as actively, except *Criminor*, *Frustror*, *Osculor*, and some other, although many Participles of the pretertense of Verbs Deponents may be found signifying passively: as *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *comitatus*, &c.

A. Those are Transitive, whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and have not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo*, I love: another may aske whom or what do you love; or else hee understands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitive?

A. Such as have an absolute and perfect sense in their own signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Egrotō*, I am sick.

* Q. Of all the five kindes of Personals, which are Transitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbs Passives [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passively, that is, being construed as Passives.

Moods.

Q. You said a Verb was declined with Mood and Tense: What is a Mood?

a Or a Mood is the manner of speech used in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. * The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verb is uttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I love; or else asketh a question; as, *Amas tu?* dost thou love?

Q. What signe hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Amā*, love thou.

* Q. What signe hath the Imperative?

A. It may have the signe *Let*, except in the second Persons: where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optative?

A. These signes: ^b Would God, I pray God, or God grant. ^b Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it joyned with it in Latine?

A. An Adverb of wishing: as *utinam Amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Mood?

A. It sheweth an ability, will or duty to do any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as *Amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, seeing that they have all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Adverbe or Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with it: or some Adverbe having the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That*, *if*, *when*, *wheras*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after it: as, *Cum amarem*, *eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarew*, I loved; depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No: save in signification, and signes of the Moods.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive?

A. To do, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moods have?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. *To* : as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the latter be?

A. The Infinitive : as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. **W**hat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. a Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is Infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many b Gerunds are there?

A. Three : the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they?

A. Both Active and Passive : as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved : *amando* in loving, or in being loved : *amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. c How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

a All Verbs Personals which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals have none.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because

they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melancthon* thinks) of *Supinus*, because they have no Case before them. c Some decline these, Genit. *Amandi*, Accusat. *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. **H**ow many Supines be there?

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively; or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *iri* joyned with it.

A. Two : one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, a for the most part, the signification of

the

The Infinitive Mood of the Verb active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive: as, *Amatu* to be loved.

Tenses.

* Q. What is a Tense?

A. ^b The ^c difference of a Verbe according to the times past present, to come.

Q. How many tenses are there?

A. ^d Five: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

* Q. How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I love.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe, doest* or *doth* in the Active voice: and *am, be, is, are,* art, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam*, I loved, or did love.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Active voice: and *was, were, wert*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amavi*, I have loved.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Have, hast* or *hath*, in the Active: *have beene, hast beene, or hath beene*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of what which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while silence.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst*, in the Act, *had bin, or hadst bin*, in the passive.

F

Q. What past.

^b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

^c A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

^d There are properly but three Tenses or times.

The ^{past,} time ^{present,} ^{to come}

Our Booke divides the Preter tense or time past, into three, viz.

Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past.

Preterperfect tense, perfectly past

Preterpluperfect tense, more than perfectly

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of ?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it ?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can* hereafter, in the Active : *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may* or *can* hereafter, in the Passive.

* Q. Give me all the usuall signes of the Active together.

^aThe principall
signes of the
Active, are, *Doe*,
did, *have*, *had*,
shall or *will*.

A. ^b*Doe*, *doest*, or *doth* ; *did* or *didst* ; *have*, *hast* or *hath* ;
had or *hadst* ; *shall* or *will*, or hereafter.

* Q. Give me the usuall signes of the Passive ?

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art* ; *was*, *were*, *wert* ; *have beene*, *had beene*, *shall* or *will be*.

Persons.

* Q. **W**hat is a Person in a Verbe ?

A. Every severall word, in every Mood and Tense ; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons ?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is understood in every one of them : as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo* ; *amas* thou lovest, is as much as *tu amas* ; *amat* he loveth, as much as *ille amat* : and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbes ?

A. In Verbes Personals there are three in either Number ; like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. Hath every Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number ?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbes ; except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person in the singular Number ; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Noun and Pronounes.

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth : *Magister* is the Person

son of the Noun doing something ; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. **W**hat is Conjugation?

A. * The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbes?

A. Four.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their severall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Conjugation to know it by?

A. * A long before *re* and *ris* : as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. What is the vowell of the second?

A. E long before *re* and *ris* : as, *docêre* *docêris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. E short before *re* and *ris* : as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. I long before *re* and *ris* : as, *audîre*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where must you find this *re* and *ris*, which you speak of, to know the Conjugations asunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice ; as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare* : and *ris*, in the second Person Passive ; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passive : as, *Amor*, *amaris*.

* A conjugation is a fit varying of Verbes by their finall terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person, in each Mood & Tense.

* *Do*, and certaine compounds of it are excepted : as, *Circundo*, *peffundo*, *secundo*, which make a short; as *damus*, *circundamus*, as it is in the Latine Presodia.

Of declining and conjugating Verbes.

Q. **T**hat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood: the Present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

^b Forming or conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

A. I must learne to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples ^b formed?

A. In two: Active and Passive. All verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor*, *Doceor*, *Legor*, *Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives?

A. Yes: saving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actives: and they have Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the English to the Latine, or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperative Mood which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Conjugating *sc*, and first, of giving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imperative second Person, *Ama amato* lovethou: or the Imperative Wants the first Person.

Optative *utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amadam*, &c, as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your mind or by speech.

A. O, as, at, amus, atis, ant. So in *Amabam*: bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must run in your mind, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes give any Person of the same, by remembering, or running in your mind, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loved or did love?

Amabam.

Q. They loved or did love?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my mind untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*: and so running in my mind, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, wee, ye, they: I find, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another: and first which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare*, Imperative second person, *Ama, amato*.

* Q. Give me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amaveram, amaverim, amavero, amavissem, amavisse*.

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo*: Imperative second person, *Ama, amato*: *amem, amarem, amaverim, amavissem, amare, amavisse*.

Q. Rehearse them Actively and Passively together, as they stand in order.

A. Amo amor, amabam amabor, amavi amatus sum vel fui amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.

Imper. second Person, Ama amato, amare amator.

Optativ. Potentiall and Subjunctive, Amem amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim amatus sim vel fuerim, amavissem amatus essem vel fuisssem, amavero amatus ero vel fuero.

Infinitive, Amare amari : amavisse amatum esse vel fuisse.

** Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum : amatum amatu : amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

** Illo polliciti se-
se facturum. om-
nia est quod spe-
remus deos bonis
benefacturum.*

*Make these ter-
minations ex-
ceeding perfect:
all the rest will
be soone gotten
and easily kept
by oft repeating
these over thus.*

** Q. Give the termination of the first Persons of the Active voice alone.*

A. O, bam, i, ram, be or am, Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Doe, did, have, had, shall or will, may or can hereafter : as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive together.

A. O, or, bam, bar, i, sum vel Sbo bor.

fui, ram eram vel fueram } am ar.

*Emer, } rem, rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuisssem,
am ar, } ro ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, e, i : se esse vel fuisse.

** Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the severall Persons ?*

A. Yes : The first Persons Active end in o, am, em, im, or i : the second in as, es, is, or sti : the third in ur.

Q. How end the first Persons Passive ?

A. The first Persons end commonly in or, ar, er : the second in aris, eris, iris ; the third in tur ; the first Plurall in mur ; the second the mini ; the third in tur.

In the Preterfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the tenses in Sum, es, fui, of which they are borrowed : except the future tense of the Indicative Mood.

** Q. Which*

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keepethese Verbes?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Active and Passive together: as, asking, I love, *Amo*: I am loved, *amor*: he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*: they love, *amant*: they are loved, *amantur*; &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. What Rules have you for Verbes ending in *us*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbes, or which are irregular, are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: At *Secundum* except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*: which doe follow *totum* after.

Q. Is it not a perfect readinesse in the Verbe *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbes.

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serveth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall use.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, &c. and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbes out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Have you not some speciall observations concerning these two Verbes, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. * *lbam*.

* *Audibant, lenibant, scibant, sevivant*, and the like, are by the figure Syncope.

* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *iens*, the Genitive is *euntis*, so *eunti*, &c.

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*

Q. How do they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How do they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *endi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*; though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense, of the Indicative Mood.

A. All other preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim, or ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amavi*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem, or se*, be formed of it, only by putting to *s* and *sem, or se*: as of *Amavi*, *amavissem, amavisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. **H**ow are Impersonals declined?

A. **H**ey are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat, &c. studetur, studebatur, studitum est velfuit, &c.*

Q. What signes have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **W**hat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. A part of speech deriyed of a Verbe, taking part a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part : because it hath nothing of it selfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun only or severally?

A. Gender case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender: as a Noun Adjective.

Q. ^b How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rns*, another of the Future in *dns*.

Q. How can you know the kinds of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their signification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*, as, *loving*.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: unlesse the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

^b There are two of the Active voice: as the Participle of the Present and the Fut. in *rns*: two of the Passive: that is, the Participle of the preter tense, and Future in *Dns*.

For forming
Participles of
Verbs wanting
the Preterim-
perfect tense,
we must saie
Preterimperf.
tenses, as, in-
quiebam, in-
quies.

These Parti-
ciples Futurus,
osurus, paritu-
rus, nasciturus,
arguiturus, nos-
citurus, moritu-
rus, oriturus,
are formed ir-
regularly.
Sack-wood.

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *us*, as, of *Amabam, bam* turned in *us*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or be-
token?

A. To doe: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as
Amaturus to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctus, docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter
tense?

A. In *d, t, or n*: loved, taught, slaine.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *tus, sus, or xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectus, Lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voyce:
as *Amandus* to be loved.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into
dus, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active
voice; and of the Participle of the Present tense,

A. Yes.

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*: In reading old Authors thou dost profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actively?

A. No: It is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbes Actives and * Neuters, which have the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is derived of the latter Supine: As, of *Disco* is only *discens*: without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbes Passives, whose Actives have the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in *dus*: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should be formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting As of *Timeor* is only *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians, auxilianus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it governe an Accusative case, as being a Verbe Transitive: as, *Loquor verbum, Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Largior*, commeth *Largiens, largiturus, largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excursus, percursus*, are taken to come of Verbes Impersonals of the Passive voyce: so *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, and *vigilandus*: or abusively.

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three Articles: as, *Nom, Hic hac & hoc amans*; like *Fœlix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three divers endings: as, *Nom. Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

Of an Adverbe.

Q. **W**Hich is your fifth part of speech: and the first of those which are undeclined?

A. An Adverbe.

Q. What is an Adverbe?

A. A part of speech joyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverbe?

A. Because it is usually joyned to Verbes?

Q. May it not be joyned unto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in place of Verbes, and some other: as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Adverbes.

Q. Whereto is an Adverbe joyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

* Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the severall kinds of Adverbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Adverbes.

A. ^a Adverbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Adverbs, Englishing them in order.

A. Adverbs of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perindie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istuc* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

^a These Adverbs see more at large in M. Leeches questions, in his third part of his Grammar questions, and so likewise of Coniunctions, or in the Latine rules.

Of Number : as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order : as, *Indè* from thence : *deinde* afterwards : *denique* to conclude : *postremo* last of all.

Of asking or Doubting : as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *rum* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling : as, *Heus* hoe, *ô* hoe : *ehodum* hee syrrah.

Of Affirming : as *Certè* surely, *ne* verily, *profectio* truly, *sane* truly or doubtlesse, * *scilicet* doubtlesse or truly, *licès* bee it so, *esto* be it so. * Scilicet, quasi scire licet.

Of Denying : as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing : as, * *pol* in good-sooth, *adepol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth. * Pot by Pollux, Adepol by the Temple of Pollux.

Of Exhotting : as, * *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agendum* well, goe to yet.

Of flattering : as, * *Sodes* if thou darést, or on good fellowship, *amabò* of all love. * Medius fidius, as Fidius the son of Jupiter, and god of faithfulness, love me ; like Me Hercule, as Hercules shall help me.

Of Forbidding : as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing : as *utinam* Oh that, or I would, ~~to God~~, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* Oh that.

Of Gathering together : as *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not only, *non solum* not only.

Of Parting : as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another : *sigillatim* every one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* street by street, or village by village.

Of Choosing : as, *Potius* rather, *immò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished : as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *prope* nie, or neere, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modò non* almost.

Of Shewing : as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting : as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance : as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortnitò*, by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſſe : as, *Sic* ſo, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality : as, *Bene* well, *malè* evilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity : as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison : as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minus*, lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared ?

A. Yes, certaine are : as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neere, *propius* neerer, *proximè* the neereft of all.

* Adverbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing : as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, is *bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

* Q. ^a Doe these forme their Comparative and Superlative degree of their positive, As Adjectives doe ?

A. No : they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themselves ; neither doe frame any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then have these degrees ?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Adverbs end ?

A. Their Comparative ends in *us* ; like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatives ?

A. They end for most part in *è*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case of their Adjective of the Superlative degree. Of which they seemed to be formed : as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*.

Q. ^b Doe not some Superlatives end in *um* ?

A. Yes : some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocative case, whereof they come : as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Adverbs ?

A. Yes : when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs ?

A. Easily : Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine ; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

b Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs : as, *reccens pro recen-ter*, *torvum* for *torve*.

This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbs.

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Adverbes of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *e* or *us*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to distinguish them from Nounes: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissime*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly.

Q. How you not some Adverbs ending in *o*, like Ablative cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theevishly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But these have their accents to know them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. **W**hich is your second part of speech undeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that joyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. What is the use of Conjunctions?

A. To joyne words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes of Conjunctions have you?

A. Twelve: ^a Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunctions, Latine and English together.

A. ^b Copulatives: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

^c Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *sen* either, *sive* either.

^d Discre-

^a These kindes of Conjunctions have their names according to the reasons following.

^b Copulatives, because they serve usually to couple parts or sentences absolutely.

^c Disjunctives, by which, parts of sentences

are so severed, as if one onely could be true.

p Discretives, by which the parts are lightly severed.

e Casualls, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

f Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, upon condition of that going before.

g Exceptives doe except against something going before, or from something following.

h Interrogatives aske a question.

i Illatives

bring in some conclusion, or shew something. k Adversatives shew some diversitie of things. Redditives answer to the Adversatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or Mr. Leeches questions.

d Discretives : as, *sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *ac* but.

e Casualls : as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

f Conditionals : as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modò* so that, *dum* so that *dummodò* so that.

g Exceptives : as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that or otherwise, *preterquam* except that.

h Interrogatives : as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

i Illatives : as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

k Adversatives : as, *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

l Redditives to the same : as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electives : as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutives : as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

Of a Preposition.

Q. **W**hich is your third part of speech undeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometime.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is only set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Q. To what uses doe Prepositions serve specially?

A. To governe cases: or to serve to cases, as our book hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q. What cases doe they serve to?

A. Some to an Accusative; some to an Ablative; some both to an Accusative and an Ablative.

Q. How many Prepositions serve to the ^a Accusative case?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serve to the Ablative case?

A. These fifteene, ^b *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serve to both cases?

A. Onely these foure: *In*, ^c *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *Versus*, *penes*, and *tenuis*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *usque*, sometimes: as, *Mecum*, *ad occidentem* *usque*.

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra*.

Q. Can no Prepositions serve to a Genitive Case?

A. Yes: *Tenuis*.

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word joynd with *Tenuis* is the Plurall number, then it must bee put in the Genitive case, and bee set before *tenuis*: as, *Aurium tenuis*, up to the eares: *genuum tenuis*, up to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether

^a *Protul* is sometimes a Preposition, and joynd both to the Accusative and to the Ablative cases.

Cooper.

^b *Potat* *præ* *sibi* *h. e. præpotat* *sibi*, or *præ* *h. e. præsidium* *sive* *commeatum* *sibi* *Lamb. in* *Plaut.*

Venio *adversum* *tempori*, *h. e. adversum* *Me-* *neumum* *tem-* *pore*, *h. e. oppor-* *tune*. *Stockw.*

^c The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective and would bee carefully supplied.

are they then Prepositions ?

A. No : they are then changed into Adverbs : and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those foure which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case or an Ablative, as we will ?

A. No : except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to joine them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative ?

A. By their signification : for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case : so for Prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* serve to the Accusative case ?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, joyned with the English : as, *in Urbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards ; *contra*, against ; or *ad*, unto. Otherwise, it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Sub* governe an accusative ?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante* ; that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it governes an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Super* governe an Accusative ?

A. When it is put for *Ultra*, beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. Have you no more Prepositions but these ?

A. Yes : ^b These six ; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serve to any cases ?

A. No : they serve only to make Compound words ; so that they are never found alone, but only in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared ?

A. No : except some of them when they are changed into Adverbs : as, *Propè*, *propiùs*, *proximè*.

^b These have commonly these significations or the like : which by use in reading may easily be observed : *Am* about, *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder : *re* backe or againe : *se* asunder : *con* together : *se* q. *se* *arsum*, *con*, *q*, *cum*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. **W**hat is your last part of speech ?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sudden affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are sudden passions or motions of the minde:]as, of mirth, sorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Give me the English of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so have no proper English words: yet wee may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Hem* alas, *bei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Mavelling: as, *Papè* O marvellous or strange.

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apagè*, get thee gone, or fie away.

Praising: as, *Engè*, O well done!

Scorning: *Hui*, hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*, Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Va* woe, *malum* in a mischief.

Laughing: as, *Ha*, *ha*, *he*; ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho*, *ho*, *io*, hoe syrrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, auh.

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voyce?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun: and is only taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expresse such a sudden passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also be made Interjections.

A. Yes, any part of speech may: but especially Nounes and Verbes, when soever they are used to expresse these sudden mo-

tions of the minde : as, *Infandum* a thing not to bee spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Peri* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word, be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes : being taken in a divers signification ; or in a divers respect and consideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverbe of time : *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causall : *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantive and undeclined.

a Such words are Substantives not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially, or materially, as some Grammarians doe speake.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantive.

A. a Yes : when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantive : as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. **W**E have done with the introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence : now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the eight parts of speech, called the English Rules.

b That construction is to be accounted lawful, which the most approved of the ancient Writers have used both in writing & speaking.

Q. What meane you by Construction?

A. b c The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner ; or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

c Construction is either simple and plaine, or figurative. Simple is that which follows the right and plaine manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar : as, *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figurative, which differs from the same plaine manner : as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

Q. How many things are to be considered for the right joyning of words in Construction?

A. Two : { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The governing of words.

* Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in some speciall Accidence.

dents:

dents or qualities : as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender

* Q. How many Concords have you ?

A. Three : The first betweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why must these fix so agree together ?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot bee placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden up by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weake ones ?

A. The three latter : that is, the Verbe, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. What must the Verbe have to agree with ?

A. His Nominative case.

Q. What the Adjective ?

A. His Substantive.

Q. What must the Relative have ?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. **W**hat is then your first Concord betweene ?

A. **B**etweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you doe first ?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you have moe Verbes than one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe.

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions ?

A. Yes, three : first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it have before it a Relative : as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it have before it a Conjunction : as, *ut that, cum when, si if*, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe ?

A. Because all these doe ever in some sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in naturall and due order of speech.

* Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it caretully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you have found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominative case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the King come? If you aske here, Who commeth? the answer is, the king. So the word king is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seeke out the Nominative case?

A. Yes, in Verbes Personals: except the Verbe be an Imperfonall; which will have no Nominative case.

Q. Where must your Nominative case bee set in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominative case bee placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most usually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, *Amas tu*, lovest thou? or dost thou love?

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which commeth

next

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall. For then it must be such case as the Verbe governes properly.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verbe governes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utere* governes *diligentia* an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his ^a Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.*

Q. In which words lieth the special example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the plurall Number and second Person.

are (my) Patrone; that is, you especially and above all other. (So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are usually understood: as, *Fertur*, b. e. *ille fertur*, hee is reported, unlesse *fertur* bee rather used Impersonally. So *ferunt*, b. e. *homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or nature: as, *pluit*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or nature raines or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, viz. whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Advesperascit* it draweth towards evening.

*Note that the Nominative cases of the first and second persons, as, *Ego tu, nos* and *vos* are seldome expressed, but onely understood, unlesse it bee for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from all others: as *vos damnastis* you condemned and none other; or else for more emphatic, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patronus*, you

Q. Must

Q. Must the Verbe be alwayes the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are more Nominative cases comming together, with a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is usually of the Plurall Number.

the Verbe is usually of the Plurall Number.

* Is and ii. may be of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood; as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus esse paris, &c.* for *Nos ii agimus, &c.*

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of * divers persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy than of the second; and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominative cases be of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. that not onely a Causall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or a whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but only a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile*.

* Q. May not a Relative be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yea: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe be referred, or have respect but to one thing, it shall be the singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is usually the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe than one?

A. It may sometimes have a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things then may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Six: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an

Adverbe with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or more put for themselves, or whatsoever is put in stead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, must it have a Nominative case before it?

A. No: It must have an Accusative case before it, in stead of a Nominative.

The second Concord.

Q. What is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case: I that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adjective; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adjective whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature; except *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noun Adjectives doe?

Q. Is your Adjective alwaies the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwaies: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, will have an Adjective Plurall; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy than Substantive of the Feminine : and the Substantive of Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea : except in things without life ; I meane, such as are not apt to have life : as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively : as, *Arcus & calami sint bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective comes between two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwayes a Casual word : but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverbe with a Genitive case or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all the things which may be Nominative case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adjective be, when any of these are his Substantive?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be?

* Q. What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a peece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it have respect to more things than one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

* *Numquam
eque ac modo
paupertas mihi
visum est onus
& miserum &
grave. Ter pa-
upertas visum
onus.*

The third Concord.

Q. What is the third Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the ^a Relative?

I 2

Q. ^b When

^a By Relative in this place we usually meane *Qui, que, quod,* with the cases and words coming of it.

b Wee may also note, that these Relatives set downe in the

Pronoun, as *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem qui,* are

called Rela-

tives of Sub-

stance, because they have Re-

lation to a Sub-

stance. Others are cal-

led Relatives

of Accident,

because they

have relation

to some acci-

dent; as to

some quality or

quantitie, as

Qualis, quan-

tus, cuius, and

other Interro-

gative.

Observe, that

the proper An-

tecedent is not

alwayes expref-

sed: for some-

times a Rela-

tive and so

sometimes a

Noun Adjec-

tive have for

their Antece-

dent or Sub-

stantive some

Pronoun

Primitive in-

cluded in the

Pronoun Possessive set downe, by that Rule in the Syntax. *Aliquando Re-*

lativum, &c. as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium habere tali ingenio præditum.* Where

qui hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood.

So the examples in the construction of the Pronoun in the Latine Syntax, *viz, Hac Possessi-*

va, Meus, tuus, &c.

Q. b When you have a Relative, what must you doe to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantive or Casuall word the Antecedent alwayes to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, or the Substantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative bee referred but to one thing of those, except the Casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or more of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relative?

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Conjunction; which in Latine is called *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwayes needs be so made in Latine by *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

A. No : we may oft-times elegantly leave out both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verbe into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, what Number must the Relative be ?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative agree in Gender ?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to have life ?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter ; may yet the Relative be the Neuter ?

A. Yes : as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender ; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

Note for difference between *Quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause ; as, *Quod tu redisti*, because you have returned. *ut* to the end that, noting the Final cause, or the effect : as *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus. That *Quod* doth usually signifie simply a thing done, or to be done, *ut* the cause why it is done, or to be done.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. **H**ow many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relative must be of ?

A. Two : When there commeth no Nominative case betweene the Relative and, &c. And when there commeth a Nominative case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verbe, what case must your Relative be ?

A. The Nominative case to the Verbe ; as it were a Noun Substantive.

Q. When there comes a Nominative case betweene the Relative and the Verbe ; what case must the Relative be then ?

A. Such case as the Verbe will have after him : that is, such

Cale as any Noun Substantive should bee, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative bee the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their Cases, as the Relative hath?

^a These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatives and Indefinites: as, ^a *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these usually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are governed.

^b *Disputantius* hath this rule worthy to bee observed of Schollers.

Quando Relativo precedens subdis, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur eodem.

Precedens h. e. Antecedens, subdis, i. e. subiungis.

* Q. ^b Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or Indefinite:

As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noun Substantive may bee governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book: and in all things like unto the Substantive.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same Case of *Hic, hac, hoc*; and to construing the sentence.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

* Q. Shew

* Q. Shew how in this sentence ; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus ?*

A. Put *hec* instead of *que*, and then it will follow thus in conſtring : *Nunc non est locus narrandi hec* : ſo *qua* is governed of *narrandi*

Q. But if a Relative come betweene two Subſtantives of divers Genders ; with which of them ſhall it agree ?

A. Witheither of them indifferently, as we will ; that is, either with the former or the latter ; as will beſt ſerve to expreſſe the matter in hand ; yea, though they be of divers Numbers alſo, by the rule, *Relativus inter duo Antecedentium*, &c.

Constructions of Nounes Subſtantives.

Q. **W**E have done with Conſtruction in the agreement of words : now we are come to Conſtruction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words ?

A. At When two Subſtantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe theſe rules ſtand in your booke ?

A. In the order of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. Shew how ?

A. Firſt, the Rules for Conſtruction of Nounes Subſtantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all ſuch words as ſignifie Time, Space betweene Place : Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbes Imperſonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbes. The Eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelfth, Prepoſitions. The Thirteenth Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all theſe ?

A. According to the order of the caſes. Firſt, rules for the Nominative caſe, if the word doe governe a Nominative caſe. Secondly, for the Genitive. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accuſative. Fifthly, for the Ablative.

* Q. Why do you not mention any rules for the Vocative ?

A. Becauſe the Vocative is governed of no other part of ſpeech, except an Interjection. And alſo it may eaſily be knowne, becauſe whenſoever we call or ſpeak to any perſon or things

things, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to give every word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you have construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how doe you find it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall find the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew mee this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes invidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *Invidia* envie [*est is*] comes a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominative case, governed of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominative case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, forem, fio*.

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive case, governed of the Substantive *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitive case, after the Substantive: When two Substantives, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule
see it more at
large in the
Grammar
School.

rule; what order must you observe in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

*Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters; except the first word of every sentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

*Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

*Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, serving to make it plaine.

*Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoever words depend on it; serving to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverbe.

*Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly governes: which is commonly an Accusative case.

*Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitive, secondly, a Dative, lastly, the Ablative.

*Q. Give me the summe of this Rule briefly?

A. First, I must read my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case, and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the Infinitive Mood or Adverbe. Next, the Accusative case, or such case as the Verbe properly governes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitive, secondly the Dative; after, the Ablative.

Every Schol-
ler should be
able to repeat
this Rule.

* *Q.* What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

* *A.* Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

• More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Coknius* his *Analysis*, p. 9.

* *A.* ^b It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indeſinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Lastly, by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

Q. What words are those?

* *A.* Such as have some other words depending upon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *inde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *ficuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *etsi*, *quamvis*, and the like.

* *Q.* Why is the order changed by these?

* *A.* Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* *Q.* But are there not some speciall things to be observed in construing?

Speciall things to be observed in construing.

* *A.* Yes, these: first, to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verbe; the Accusative after the Verbe; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Substantive and Adjective be construed together, except the one of them doe governe some other word, or have some word joyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Preposition be joyned with his case.

Q. **V**ell, to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantives governe?

* *A.* A Genitive commonly; some an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res* is put with an Adjective, &c.

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c.

5. *Opus* and *usus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q.^a) When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. V Which is your Genitive case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

*A. Yes: if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. V What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. V When you have the English of the word *Res*; that is, *thing*, put with an Adjective, what may you do then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

Q. If any Adjectives in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantive, and so it is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

Q. What case will it have when it is so put?

A. A Genitive case, as if it were a Substantive.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantive, or a Verbe Substantive: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fo*? &c.

seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est etiam*, &c. L* The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus mantice quod in tergo est*: for *id mantice*, as in the Latine rule.

L^a) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater urbis*, wee say *Pater urbi*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Possessive: as, for *Patris domus*, we say, *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition: as, *Concrepuit à Glycerio ostium*, *Ostium à Glycerio* for *Glycerii*, unlesse we will say *à Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantives compounded with *con* having a Dative case: as, *Contubernalis*, *commilito*, *convivus*, &c. may

These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Substantives; the Ablative by some word understood.

^b Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same cases with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in e receperis*. *Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, *Lamb. on puero opus est cibum*, *Plant. Lektionis opus est*, *Fab.*

A. ^b In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they have?

A. ^c An Ablative.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. **H**ow many Generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. ^a A Genitive.

^a So Adjectives of care, dignity, and other like: as, *Pavidus offensionum*, ** Securitatis anxius*. *Securus amorum*, *Securus rerum celerarum*, *Certus condemnationis*. So Verbals in *ax*: as, *Audax ingenii*.

^b This Genitive is a Genitive plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitives have their Gender expressly, or included, as, *Quorum*, *Alter*, *Quisquam hominum*, *Aliquis familie*. These Nounes may governe other cases being used in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule*, *Null secundus*. And in the same sense have instead of the Genitive an Ablative with a ^{*} Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum*, *alter e vobis*. To the end that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adjective, hee may commonly resolve them thus: repeating againe the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noun Collective: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum*, *Degeneres canes canum*, *Aliquis vir familie*. The Comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to more: as, *Apum adolescentiores*. The Superlative to more, or to some Noun Collective, including more: as, *Iustissimus plebis*. ^{*} *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicavit a C. cerone*, for *Cicerone*, or *quam Cicero*.

Q. Nounes Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like: what case doe they require?

A. ^{b, c} A Genitive,

Q. VVhen

The Dative after the Adjective.

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Q. When you have a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatives, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cujus, cujus, cujus*: Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as may governe divers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoun Possessives; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nounes Partitives (that is, having after them the English of or among) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they have?

A. An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives governe a Dative case?

A. **V** Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit; ^a So *obvius, fidus* ^b likenesse, unlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing. *amicus, secundus: idem omnibus, or erga omnes: opportunus, inusitatus.*

Q. What other Adj. &ives?

A. Of the Passive signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *us*. ^b Some Adjectives signifying likenesse, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par huius*: so *affinis, similis, conscius*. ^c *Communis, alienus, immunus*, may serve to divers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, opus*, have usually a Dative, and sometimes an Accusative with a preposition: as, *Natus glorie, or ad gloriam*.

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives governe an Accusative case?

A. **V** Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thicknesse

^b Longus septem
pedes, longus ses-
quipede, longus
pedum quinquag-
genum.

ness of any thing, will have an Accusative case of such Nounes as
signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Qu. Do they ever governe an Accusative case?

A. No: ^b sometimes an Ablative; and sometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

^a Inops ab ami-
cia & existima-
tione, Maie q.
magis aucte vir-
tute (esto) Anti-
ptosis. Hispania
in omni frugum
genere fecunda,
Iust. Fecundum
in fraudes homi-
num genus. Sil.
^b Quod dignus

Q. **VV** Hat Adjectives governe an Ablative case?

A. ^a Adjectives signifying falsesse, emptinesse.

Q. Do these alwaies governe an Ablative?

A. ^a No: sometimes a Genitive, sometime an Accusative or an
Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adjectives governe an Ablative case?

A. ^b Dignus, indignus, praeclitus, captus, contentus, and such like.

Q. ^c What may the Adjectives, ^d dignus, ⁱ indignus, and conten-
tus, have in stead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

^b Sem. Plau. ^c Adjectives of diversity: as, Alter, alius, diversus, have an Ablative with a Prepositi-
on, and sometimes a Dative. ^d The Substan- signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the
forme and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subst. are put in the Abl. case: as, incurvus
senectute. Praeceptor consiliis. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.

Constructions of Pronounes.

^a The Posses-
sives meus, tuus,
suis, noster, and
vester, do seeme
to receive after
them certaine
Genitive cases
of Adjectives

Q. **VV** Hat Cases do Pronounes governe?

A. ^c None at all properly.

Q. **VV** Hat then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Geni-
tive cases of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to use *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and ve-*
stri, the Genitive cases of the Pronoun Primitives, signifying
referred for their Substantives, to the Genitive cases of the Primitives included in those
Possessives: as, *Ipsi, solius, &c. Ex tuo ipsius animo, &c.* *ipsum*, is referred for his Substantive, to
tui, the Genitive case of *Tu* included, or understood in *tuo*: which *tui* is governed of *animo*.
See the Latine rule *Hec possessiva*, and the rest of the examples there.

of me, of thee, &c. and when to use *Meus*, *tuus*, *sus*, *noſter* and *veſter*, the Pronounes Poſſeſſives, ſignifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When muſt *Mei*, *tui*, ^d *sui*, the Genitive caſes of the Pri-

^d *Sui* and *sus*, are reciprocal, that is, they have relation or reſpect to that w^{ch} went firſt before in the ſame ſentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur ſe*. *Se* is referred to *Petrus*, wee may commonly thus diſtinguiſh the from *is*, or *eum*, and *ejus*, &c. becauſe *sui* ſignifieth of himſelfe, *suum* his owne; whereas *eum* ſignifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himſelfe but of ſome other perſon or thing.

A. When ſuffering or the Paſſion is ſignified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Perſon is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to have ſomething done unto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love mee, or which others have of mee.

Q. When muſt *meus*, *tuus*, *sus*, be uſed?

A. When doing or * poſſeſſion is ſignified?

Q. When is that?

A. When a Perſon is meant to doe or poſſeſſe ſomething: as, *Arſ tua*, Thy Art or ſkill; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

Q. Where are *Noſtrum* and *Veſtrum* uſed?

A. After Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives, *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, diſtinguiſhed?

A. Thus uſually; that *Hic* ſheweth him who is next unto mee, *Ille*, him who is next to you, *Iſte*, ſignifieth one remote from both. So wee uſe *Ille*, when wee would ſet out a thing by the excellencie of it: as, *Alexander Ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *Iſte* is uſed when we ſpeake of a thing with contempt: as, *Iſtum emulum*, this emulating companion.

* *Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? à me pro meas.*

L. Q. What are wee to obſerve further concerning the uſe of *Hic* and *Ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, viz. that which was laſt ſpoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was firſt ſpoken of, though ſometimes it be otherwiſe. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo antepoſita*, &c.

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominative case.

* These Verbs are called Substantives, either because they signify a subsistence or being, or the manner of subsistence. Or for that they subsist, or serve to other Verbs in conjugating or resolving them, as in every Preterperfect and them.

Tense of Verbs in *or*, so in the Infinit. Moods both Active & Passive. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolved by them: as, *Ego sum legens*. All other Verbes are called Adjectives.

* *Quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, b.e.*

civem esse Gaditanum: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiptosis*; so in many others. ^b They are called Verbes of Gesture, because they signify some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo*, I goe, *curro*, I runne, &c.

Q. **V** H t Verbs have a Nominative case after them?
A. ^a *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbes

Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these ever have a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nominative case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they have such case after them, as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accusative case before them, as Infinitive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they must have an Accusative case after them; and so having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after

them.

Q. What other Verbs beside *Sum, Forem*, have such Cases after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally, when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles comming of Verbes Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as *Leſule deliciis facte beate mis. Propertius*.

The Genitive Case after the Verbe.

- Q.** **W**Hat Verbes require a Genitive case after them? **A.** The Verbe *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise ^{b c}.
- Q.** Is there no exception? **A.** Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or understood: because they be Pronoun Adjectives.
- Q.** What other Verbs require a Genitive case? **A.** Verbs that betoken to ^d esteeme or regard.
- Q.** What Genitive case? **A.** A ^e Genitive case signifying the value.
- Q.** What other Verbes besides require a Genitive case? **A.** ^f Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assoyling.
- Q.** What Genitive case will they have? **A.** A Genitive of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.
- Q.** May they have no case else of the crime or cause? **A.** Yes: an Ablative; and that most commonly without a Preposition.
- * Q.** ^g If *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Superlative degree, signifying the crime or cause, be governed of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in? **A.** In the Ablative onely: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque, sive de utroque*?
- tively. ^d Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like: *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo, &c.* ^e *Æstimo* may also have an ablative case: as, *Æstimo magno* (viz. pretio, or the like.) ^f *Æqui boni consulo*; (h. e. *æqui & boni valoris, or pretii.*) So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases.
- ^g So all the Verbs taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as *Perdo, appello, postulo, accessio, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prebendo, deprebendo, purgo, commonesacio, interrogo, contemno, inquirō, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero*: as *commendo te pietatis, miror justitiae, vitupero negligentiae*. ^h Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noun, may seeme to be understood. So *deces de injuriis*.

This Genitive case after *Sum* seemes rather to be governed of some Substantive either set down, though to be repeated again: as, *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris, Pecus est (pecus) Melibei*: or altogether understood: as, *Officium, munus, or the like*: as, *Adolescentis est, (viz. officium.)* ^b In *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellum, &c.* as, *Meum est*, the Substantive of *officium* seems also to be understood. Or other like words, or else they are put Substantively.

a Satago de vi.

i. e. anxius sum

de vi. Aut. Gel.

i. Misereor. aris,

signifieth A-

ctively, & hath

an Accusative

case.

L. Misereor and

Misereor may

have a Dative

case, but more

seldome.

L. Q. May not these Verbes have also an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of the Person which is accused, condemned or warranted, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly governeth, as,

Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alteram fortune.

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

A. *a Satago, misereor, i miseresco.*

Q. What case doe *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and sometime an Accusative. Also *Memini*, signifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

The Dative after the Verbes.

Q. What Verbes require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitively.

Q. What is to be put ^a acquisitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens have such Verbs after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative case?

a Subsidio dili-

gentiam compa-

rare. b. e. ad sub-

sidium: so habeo

te in libro: istud

cura, quæsi,

præde, voluptati.

Hitherto be-

longs that which

is called of

some the eight

case: as, *It clau-*

mor celo: i. e. in

celum.

*b. * Sundry of*

these Verbes

have sometimes

either cases:

which is usual-

ly by reason of

the change of

A. ^{b. *} Verbes which betoken: First, to profit or disprofit.

Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or to restore. Fourth-

ly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly,

to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or to be against. Eighthly, to

threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds,

except *Possum*, when they have *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly,

Verbes compounded with *Satis, bene, and Male*. Eleventhly,

Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, sub, ante,*

post, ob, in and *inter*; except *Præco, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præ-*

vector, which will have an Accusative case.

their signification: as, *Consulere alicui*, to give counsell to any one, and *Consulere alicuique*, to

aske counsel of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So

Nuncio tibi, and sometimes *Nuncio ad te*. Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum*, and *Omnium rerum credere*.

Plaut. *Igitur te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, huc re, or hac de re. Dominari astris: dominari in*

suos, and *dominari in omni re*. For *Tempo, moderor, refero, mitto, de*: as, *Dabit literas*, and *Do ad*

to literas: see the Latine Rule, *Dictum Tempo, moderor*.

Q. What

Accusative case after the Verbe.

75

Q. What Case will *Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative: what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* have a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may have a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made, as, *Sum tibi presidio*, b. e. *presidium*, or an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, i. e. *ad laudem*.

^c *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient, may have a Dative case, as, *Est for habeo*.

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. **W**hat Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes transitives?

* Q. **W**hat Verbes are those?

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Transitiva, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they have an Accusative case?

A. Of the doer or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters have an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will have two Accusative cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of ^b asking, teaching and ^c arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. ^a One Accusative case of the sufferer, another of the thing

^a Verbes Neuters may also have an Accusative case figuratively, that is by some Trope or figure: as, by *Metaphora*, *Metonymia*, *Synecdoche*, &c.

yet like as the Verbes Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexius*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quae figurate*. ^b *Interrogo*, *posco*, *postulo*, *flagito*, *exigo*. ^c *Allo Celo*. ^d One of the Accusative cases may be turned into the Ablative with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

The Ablative case after the Verbe.

* This Ablative case may usually be expressed by one of these Prepositions, *per*

præ, propter, ob or *in*, as, *Taceo metu, b. e. præ metu.* They may also be knowne by particles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo,* as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.*

* The Ablative cases of the cause or manner of doing, have sometimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

Vale, paulo, &c. are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio* or the like understood: so *malto, paulo, caro, immenso,*

^d Some Substantives of price are also put in the Genitive case governed of the word *pretio* understood or the like word: as, *centussis, decussis*, and *valeo* may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere denos æris*, e So *Scateo, deficio, vitor, fraudo, addico*, as, *cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, pallido, dno, interdico, dico*, as, *opulento*, as, ^f Sundry Verbs of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, gero, i. pho, saturo, careo, participo.* Some an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometime an Accusative.

Q. VVhat Verbes will have an Ablative case?

A. VV All Verbes require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of ^b the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the ^c Ablative.

Q. Must it alwaies be the Ablative?

A. Yes: ^d except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative; according to the Rule.

Q. VVhat other words are used after Verbes of price in stead of their casuall words?

A. These Adverbs, *Cariùs* more deare, *viliùs* more cheape, *melius* better, *pejus* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablative Case properly?

A. Verbes of ^e plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

Q. VVhat other?

A. *Utor,*

A. *Utor, & fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, & Fungor, fruor, communico, officio, prosequor, impertio, impertior: L.^h mereor, nitor, potior, &c.* have sometimes other cases; some an Accusative, some a Genitive.

Q. VVhat Case will Verbes have which signifie receiving, distance or taking away.

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *a, ab, e, ex, or de.*

Q. But may not this Ablative case be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbes of taking away, or distance.

Q. VVhat Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that significth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoun Substantive be joyned with a Participle, either expressed or understood, & have no other word whereof it may be governed; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablative case absolute.

Q. What mean you by absolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this Ablative case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam.*

Q. May not the same Verbe governe divers cases?

A. Yes; in a divers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te praesente, propria manu.*

by the figure *Senecdoche*: see the Latine Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur, &c. offeruntur*; and the Rule in *Synecdoche. Per Synecd.*

sometimes other cases; some an Accusative, some a Genitive.

L.^h mereor, joyned with these Adverbs, *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime* may have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

So disco, dimitto, amitto, summoveo, abigo, amoveo, redimo, religo, prohibeo, prodefendo, vindico, depello, refrango, retrabo, reprimo, arceo, revoco, declino, abstineo, nascor.

* For the Ablative, Accusative, or Genitive, after verbs

Quaedam tamen

Constructions of Verbes Passives.

Q. VVhat Case will a Verbe Passive have after him?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Passively, have the same construction of Verbes Passives: as, *vapulo, cerno, liceo, exulo, &c.*

Reg. Verbes Neuter Passives signifying

Q. V What meane you by those words of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may Verbs Passives have besides the Ablative or Dative of the Doer?

A. The same cases that their Actives have: as, *Accusaris à me furis, &c.* Participles of Verbes Passives, as of the Pretertense and Future in *Dus*, have usually a Dative case.

Q. V What if the sentence be made by the Verbe active, in stead of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative must be turned into the Nominative before the Verbe.

*Infinit. Moods are sometimes put by *Enallage*

for the Preterimperfect tense: sometimes they are put alone, having the former Verbe or Adjective understood by *Ellipsis*.

Qu. V What are Infinitive Moods usually governed of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adjectives.

Gerunds.

*The Infinitive Mood may be sometimes put in stead of a Gerund.

Q. V What Case will * Gerunds and Supines have?

A. The same case as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

*Gerunds in *di* may sometimes have a Genitive case plural, in stead of the case which the verbe governes.

Q. V When the English of the Infinitive Mood Active or of the Participle of the Present tense, cometh after any of these Noun Substantives, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?

A. After certaine Adj. &ives?

The Gerund in *do*.

* So with any of these signes, *in, with, through, for, from* or *by*.

Q. V When you have the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe* *of* or *with*, coming after a Noun Adj. &ive, what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. V What

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense coming after a Substantive, with this signe *in* or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. If you have an English of the Infinitive Mood coming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*.

Q. If you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should be made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooveth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set impersonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

* Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives Gerundives. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusative.

Supines.

Q. **V** What signification hath the first Supine?

A. **V** * The Active signifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles, which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

* The Supines *Vanum* & *nuptum* signifie Passively: as *Do Vanum*, *do filiam nuptum*,

I give my daughter to be Married. So in all Neuter Passives, and with the Infinitive Mood *iri*. Note that the Poets doe use to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est*, *itum est*, *cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Impersonalls of the Preterperfect tense than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitum*, *redit venatu*: *cubitum* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes than Supines.

A. The

A. The signification of a Verbe Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive; that we may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

* See peculiar kinds of speech concerning

Time, in the Latine Rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendae, h. e. antecalendarum. So in ante diem & ex ante diem Nominum Ianuarii, for ex die ante, &c.*

Q. **W**hat Case must Nounes be, which betoken parts of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablative; sometimes the Accusative.

Q. * How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. What Case must Nounes be which betoken continuall termes of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall termes of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long?*

Space of place.

* *Abest bidui, h. e. spacium vel spacio bidui.*

Q. **V**hat Cases are Nounes put in, which signifie space betweene place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accusative, sometime in the Ablative.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

of a lesse place: as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: ^a *Humi, Domi, Militia, Belli.*

*Q. What Adjectives may be adjoynd with these Genitives, *Humi, Domi, &c*?

A. ^b Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

*Q. If any other Adjectives be joynd unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes, *Rus*: as, we say, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place: as of a City or Towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusative case without a Preposition usually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus* and *Rus*.

Q. From a place, or by a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablative case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes, onely *Domus* and *Rus*; all other Nounes may have Prepositions.

^a *Terra* and *toge* are used sometimes like *humi, domi.*

^b *Tully* hath *Hujus domus est mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Impersonalls.

Q. **V** Hether have Verbs Impersonalls any Nominative before them, as Personalls have?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

M

A. *It*

* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases, sometimes: as *In* *terest ad laudem* *Parvo* *discrimine refert.*

Juv. Interest. qu. *in re est. Refert*

q. refert. Hoc

dominus ac pater

interest; Interest

is here a Per-

sonall signify-

ing; as if, *Do-*

minus interest

hoc, ac pater in-

terest hoc, by

Zengma.

b So *certum est,*

confert, compert,

sufficit, vacat,

accidit, convenit,

contingit, with other like, set

downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Foure: Delectat, c

deceat, juvat, oportet:

And these three;

Attinet, pertinet, spectat,

have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

*A. Six: Poenitet, tædet, **

miseret, miserescit, piget

and *pudet.*

Q. Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, d

if they be

formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they governe?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbes Impersonalls of

the Passive voyce, properly?

A. The same case as other Verbes Passives have: that is,

an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of

the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe

being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fully changed into the Im-

personall in *tar.*

A. It or there commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonalls have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative; some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonalls require a Genitive case?

*A. Three * Interest, refert, and est, being put for interest.*

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except mea, tua, sua, nostra vestra, and cuja, the Ablative case of the Pronounes possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after Interest and refert.

Q. What Impersonalls require a Dative case?

A. b Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, with other like, set downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Foure: Delectat, c deceat, juvat, oportet: And these three; Attinet, pertinet, spectat, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

*A. Six: Poenitet, tædet, * miseret, miserescit, piget and pudet.*

Q. Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, d if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they governe?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, properly?

A. The same case as other Verbes Passives have: that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fully changed into the Impersonall in tar.

L.Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes sundry of them may sometimes: as *Uterum dolet, arbuta juvant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. **W**hat cases do Participle governe?

A. **W**^a Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. **V**What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. What is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. **V**When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded?

Q. **V**Which is the third?

A. **V**When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. **V**Which is the fourth?

A. **V**When it hath no respect, or expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes participials.

Q. What cases do Participles governe when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all Nounes participials require a Genitive case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertasus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. **V**Why?

A. Because though they seeme to be Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly have the Active signification, and doe governe an Accusative case.

* Yet Particples of Verbes Substantives, and of verbes of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens, patrie appellate, O puer future bonus & doctus.* though we may make it by *Antiphrasis*.

* These Participles, *Natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, have properly an Ablative case.

* Q Have they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie passively, and have then a Dative case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

Construction of Adverbs.

Q. V V What case doe Adverbs governe?

A. V Some a Nominative, some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative.

Q. V V What Adverbs require a Nominative case?

A. *En* and *ecce*, when they are Adverbs of shewing, have commonly a Nominative, though sometimes an Accusative: but if they signifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they have onely an Accusative.

* *In* *ab* *gentium* and *quo* *terra- rum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* seeme to be put for elegancie chiefly: as, in *minime gentium*.

Q. * V V What Adverbs require a Genitive?

A. * Adverbs of quantity, time, and place.

Q. V V What Adverbs governe a Dative case?

A. Certaine Adverbs derived of Nounes Adjectives which require a Dative case: as, *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, *similiter* of *similis*.

* *In* *stas* also

may either bee used as an Ad- verbe with a Genitive case, or else as a Noun unde- clined, with *ad* expressed or understood: as, *In* *stas* *montis*, *ad* *in* *stas* *castrorum*.

* *Venit* *advor- sum* *mibi*.

* *Propius* *stabu- lis*, for *propius* *a*

stabulis. * *Clanculum* *patres*. *Plaut.* *Clanculum* *a* *clam*, Governing an Ablat. and sometimes an Accusative: as, *clam* *virum*. *Plaut.* *Cedo* used adverbially, signifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accusative case.

Q. Have you not some Dative cases of Nounes Substantives which are used Adverbially; that is, made Adverbs.

A. Yes: *Tempori*, *luci*, *vesperi*.

Q. What Adverbs require an Accusative case?

A. Certaine which come of *c* Prepositions serving to the Accu- sative case: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions be changed into Ad- verbs?

A. Two: first, when they are set alone without their case: se- condly, when they doe forme all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What Case will Adverbs of the Comparative and Super- lative degree have?

A. Such cases as Comparatives and Superlatives have usually.

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. **W**Hat Cases do Conjunctions governe?

A. **W**hat Cases do Conjunctions governe? none: but couple like cases.

Q. **W**hat meane you by that?

A. They joyne together words in the same case?

Q. **W**hat Conjunctions do couple like cases?

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and these foure, *quam, nisi, praterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple divers cases?

A. Yes: in regard of divers Constructions.

Q. Doe Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly joyne together like ^b Moods and Tenses.

Q. May they not joyne together divers Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

^aErgo being put for *causa*, may have a genitive case: as, *Nimus ergo venimus*, not properly. ^bFor Moods to be joyned to Adverbs and Conjunctions because they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholars to learne the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. **I**S ^a the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case?

A. **I** No: it is sometimes understood; and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not fundry other Prepositions oft understood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. **W**hat cases doe verbes require which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in* have the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as *Abstinnerunt à viris*.

Abdicavit se pratura. Cic. Appulit terram.

Construction of Interjections.

Q. VV What cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. VV What Interjections require a Nominative case?

A. ^a O.

Q. What is a Dative?

A. ^b Hei and Veh, or vae.

Qu. VV What an ^c Accusative?

A. ^d Heu and prob.

Qu. VV What a Vocative?

A. Prob, and sometimes ab, obe and heu.

*** Q.** Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without cause?

A. Yea: often.

^a Vab hath also

a Nominative.

^b Hei is found

both with a

Nominat. and

a Vocat. also.

^c Hem a *stultas*.

Ter. Hem tibi

voluptatem. So

Apagē & eheu.

^d Heu and prob

may sometime

have a Nomi-

native case.

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly, in M^r. FARNABE's Tropes and Figures.

THE



THE POSING OF THE RULES, CALLED *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall Rules of proper Names, and first of Proper Masculines.

Question.



How can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I have certaine rules at *Propria quæ Maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can yee know by these rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule betweene *Propria* and *Adjectiva nra*, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a common, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must I looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the Male kinde or Female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name, belonging to the Male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ Maribus tribuuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kinde, [or which were wont to goe under the names of hees] are of the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines have you belonging to that Rule?

* *Styx*, *Corytus*,
Lethe, are
Greek words,

A. Five: Names of heathenish gods, men, * floods, moeaths, winds, and names of standing ponds, or fens, not rivers; and so are of the Feminine Gender. *Albula pota Deo*; *aqua* is understood by *Synthesis*. So *tepida mader*, *flumen* is understood; or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. Fit be a proper name, belonging to the Female kind, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria faemineum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going under the names of shees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

* *Abidos* is a
Greeke word,
and thought to
be the name of
a streight or
narrow sea: or
if a towne, it is
to be referred
to *Mascula*, *Sulmo*, *Agragas*.

A. Five: Names of Goddeses, Women, Cities, Countries, and Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, except two of the Masculine: as, * *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos*, *Tibur*, *Præneste*: and one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quedam*.

Generall Rules of Appellatives.

Q. But if your Noun be none of these kindes of proper names mentioned, as *Propria que maribus*, but some Appellative or common name: how must you find the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erant, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *pinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *saber*, *Thus*, *Robur* and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **V** Here is the rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are of the Epicene Gender?

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the ^a Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive undeclined.

*Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Despauterius*: *Um neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatives?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicæna quibus, &c.* And *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as wee may terme it more easily, long, or short.

^a So *Londinium*, *Eboracum*, *Brundisium*, are Neuters.
^b *Glycerium*, *Philotium*, *Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminine gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, than in the Nominative: as, *virtus, virtutis*.

Q. How many speciall rules have you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitive*.

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens*?

^a *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong ^e into *ai* after the old manner.

^b This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular onely, not plurall.

^c Some few are excepted: as, *rum, &c.* *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not ^a increasing in ^e Genitive case ^b singular, is the Feminine Gender; saving those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1 *Mascula nomen in a, &c.* 2 *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3 *Mascula item verres.* 4 *Mascula in er, seu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomen in a dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Gracorum, &c.*?

A. All Nounes of the ^c first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic Satrapas, a*, *hic athletes, a*, or *athleta, a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres*?

A. These

The first speciall Rule.

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A. These words are also of the Masculine gender, *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er, seu venter, &c.*

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er, os, or us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine gender: as, *hic venter, ventris, hic logos, gi, hic annus, i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Mascula in er*?

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os, and us*, are the Feminine gender, excepted from *Mascula in er, &c.* as, *Hec mater, matris, &c.* so *figus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greeke words in *os*: as *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kind in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek.

^d *Annus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *annus* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

Q. VWhere is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on* or in *um*, not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

^e *Injurandum*, doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first where-with it is compounded.

Q. VWhere is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtfull gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *figus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. VWhere is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena*, being derived of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex, auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. VV Here is your second speciall Rule?

A. VV *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Nowne Substantive common, increasing sharpe or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharpe or long?

A. To have the last syllable but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to bee pronounced

* So Dos dotis: long: as * *virtus, virtutis.*

cos cotu: res rei:

pes pes.

Dote fero in

Plaut. seemeth

to be false prin-

ted; fero for

fera or fere.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions have you from this Rule?

Ans. Foure: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted?

Q. How many rules have you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2 *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula in er, or & os.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the first Rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of more syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as *Hic Acarnan, Ann.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Leo, cyculeo.* So also *senio, ternio, fermo, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula in er, or & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or, and os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *crater, conditor, heros, &c.*

So

The third speciall Rule.

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So all other words in that Rule, and many ending in *dens*: as, *bi-dens*, with words compounded of *As affis*: *Dodrans*, *semis*, *semis-sis*, &c.

Q. Have you no exception from these two last Rules?

A. Yes: there are foure words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor*) by *Sunt malsebre genus*, *syren*, &c.

* So

Sextans.
Quadrans.
Triens. } of
as

Q. VWhere is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

Quincunx.
Septunx.
Deunx.
Dextans. } ion.
cio.
ae

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hac monosyllaba*, &c.

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharpe or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel*, *fel*. Also all words of more syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital*, *âlis*, *laquear*, &c. Only *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as *hac vel hoc Halec*.

Q. VWhere is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hac*, *python*, &c.

Q. VWhat is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Doubtfull gender: as, *Python*, *scrobs*, &c. So *stirps*, for a stumpe of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine gender in the plurall number.

Q. VWhere is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune*, *parens*, &c.

Q. VWhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens*, *author*, &c. And so the compounds of *frons*: as, *bifrons*; with *custos*, and the rest of the Rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Geniivi sit gravis*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive Common, increasing flat

N 3

or

or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine genders

Q. What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To have the last syllable but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Quest. How many Rules have you of Feminines increasing short?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*

A. Every Noun of more syllables then two, ending in a *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive case (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as *compago, compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greeke words, and increasing short in the Genitive case, are the Feminine gender: as, *Lampas, lampadis, jaspis, jaspidis*. So *pecus, udis: forfex, cis, supellex, ilis*, ^b and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neuter gender: so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *jubar*, in *ur*, as *jecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *ut*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten*, and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, verber, citer, &c.* and *pecus* making *pecoris*.

Q. Give the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtfull gender:

^a *Cupido* for a greedy desire, is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender; as *Auriculus cupidus*: so when there is allusion to *Cupid*.

^b *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule, because it commonly increaseth short; and may be joyned to the end of the rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius sub classe locatur.*

^c *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *itiner*: *Spinter* a tache or clasp, may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

der : as *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning.

A. These words are the Common of two increasing short : as,
 & *Vigil vigilis, &c.*

^d Homo and ne-
 mo are some-

times found in the Feminine Gender : as, *Scio neminem peperisse hic. Quia homo nata erat,*
Cicero. Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea certe. Virg.

The generall Rule of Adjectives.

Q. **W** Here begins your Rule for Adjectives?

A. *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Five. 1 For all Adjectives of one termination like *Fælix*.
 2 For all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3 For all of three ter-
 minations like *Bonus*. 4 Adjectives declined but with two Ar-
 ticles like Substantives. 5 For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like
Fælix.

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Adjectives having but onely one word or termination in
 the Nominative case, that one word is of all three Genders: as,
Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc Fælix.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations
 like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have two words or terminations in the
 Nominative case : as *omnis* and *omne* ; the first word, as *omnis*, is
 the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine,
 the second, as *omne*, is the Neuter : as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations,
 like *Bonus, æ, um*?

A. *At*

A. *At si tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first, as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra*, is the Feminine, the third, as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adjectives which are declined like Substantives, with two Articles only?

A. *At sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule?

A. These Adjectives are Substantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and use: as, *Hic & hæc pauper, Gen. hujus pauperis*: so *puer*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, * sometimes; but more seldom.

* *Dives, opus, sospes depositum, pauperis tugurii, ubi re solo.*

Q. Give your rules for those which have a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words have a speciall declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*: or *hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre, Gen. hujus campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt quæ deficiunt, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adjectives which are Defectives: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.



THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE HETEROCLITS COMMONLY Called, *Quæ Genus*.

Heteroclits.

Question.



Ave you not some other Nounes, of another kinde of Declining than those at *Propria quæ Maribus*?

A. Yes : we have sundry, in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus*.

Q. What are those Nounes tearmed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining ; that is, Nounes declined otherwise than the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kindes are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three : *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia* : that is such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as have overmuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. First, these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quacunque novatoritu deficiunt*, do signifie the defectives. Thirdly, these words *superantive*, do signifie those which redound or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. **V** Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and Declining.

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Six? set downe in three generall rules

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall, Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

* Hoc Pergamum, is a greek word, Pergamum is found in Plautus in the Neuter. Stock

A. (a) *Pergamus infœlix, &c. Singula fœminiis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as *hæc Pergamus pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hæc supellex*: Plur. *hæc supellectilia*.

Q. Give your rule for Neuters Singular, Masculine and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum*, and *Capistrum* are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum*, Plur. *hi rastri vel hæc rastra, &c.*

Where

Q. Where are the rules for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Mascula duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum*, Plural. *hi cœli tantum*: so *hoc Argos*, Plural. *Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning.

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines Singular. Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menaltus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Tagetus*, *Tanarus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. Where is the rule of the Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus*, *jocus*, *locus*, *avernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. **VV** Here begin your rules for Heteroclits, called Defectives?

A. Quae sequitur manca, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your Booke, before the Rules, or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominative and Vocative. Nounes wanting the Vocative case only: Propers wanting the Plurall number: Neuters Singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatives Masculines, wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. VV Hich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the Rule of them?

A. Quae nullum variant casum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Ap-

*a Frit, the light
corne in the
roppe of the
Eare: Git, the
herbe Nigella*

*Romani: Tax, a
yerke or found
of a lash or of
a whippe, are
also aptots.*

*b pando is used
both in the*

Singular and Plurall. c Tempe in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greek, as Teichea Teiche: so it makes e long in the rule, Sic Tempe, quot, tot, &c. as Thesala Tempe. d Ambo and duo are found to be of all Genders and Cases undeclined, as duo in Greek.

tots: As, (a) Fas, nil, nihil, instar: so, many ending in u, and in i. In u, as, Cornu, genu: i, as Gummi, frugi: So also, Tempe, tot, quot; and all numbers from three to a hundred.

Q. Have these no numbers?

A. Yes: Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi, are of the Singular Number undeclined. (b) Frugi, both Singular and Plurall undeclined. (c) Tempe of the Plurall undeclined. Tot, quot, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, (d) quatuor, quinque, &c.) are the Plurall number undeclined.

Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Sing. number?

A. Sing. *hoc fas*, invariable.

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu* invariable in Sing. Plur. *Hæc cornua*, *horum cornuum*, *his cornibus*, &c.

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Plur. *Hæc Tempe* invariable.

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the plurall number?

A. Plur. *Tot* invariable: or *Hic*, & *hæc Tot* invar. so *Hic*, *hæc*, & *hæc quatuor*, invar. &c.

This is the usual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. **VV** Hich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots?

A. *Estque Monoptoton*, &c.

Q. What meane you by it?

A. These words (*a*) *Noctu*, *natu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *astu*, *promptu*, *permissu*, are of the Ablative case Singular. *Actus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficis* is found onely in the Accusative case Plurall.

a Noctu is found of the Feminine Gender for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. Ablat. *Hoc noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficis*.

A. Accus. *Hæc inficis*:

Diptots.

Q. **VV** Hat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two cases.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words have but onely two cases in the singular number, *for* *forte*, *spontis* *sponte* *plus* *pluris*, *jugeris* *jugere*, *verberis* *verbere*, *tantundem* *tantidem*, *impetis* *impete*, *vicem* *vice*. These have two in the Plurall Number, *repetundarum* *repetundis*, *suppetia* *suppetias*.

Q. Have none of those words of the singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes : these foure, *verberis*, *vicem*, *plus*, and *jugere*.

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis*, *atque* *vicem*, *sic* *plus*, &c.

Triptots.

Q. **V** What words doe you call Triptots?

A. **V** Such as have but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

^a Terence hath *precis* in the Dative *Nihil est precilocir lictum* *Vis* is seldome read in the Dative.

A. These two words (^a) *precis* and *opis*, have but three cases in the Sing. number : as, *precis*, *precum*, *prece* ; *opis*, *opem*, *ope* : *fugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *Vis* commonly wanteth the Dative : but they all have the Plurall number whole.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocative case.

A. *Quae referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu*, *meus*, *nostrer* and *nostras*, do lack the Vocative case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your rules of proper Names wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. This shortly : all proper names, names of graine, [or corne] things reckoned by weight, herbs, moſt things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes have the Plurall number?

A. Yes : but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names ; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nounes : Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As when *Cato*es are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was : *Decii* put for wise men such as *Decius* was *Mecenites* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Mecenas* was ; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the Rule for this exception,

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes have the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea. farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsim, defrutum, thus*, have onely three cases in the Plurall Number : that is, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *hujus hordei*. Plur. Nom. *haec hordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

* *Hordea.*

This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes*.

Q. Give your rule of Appellatives Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hof.*

A. *Hesperus & vesp̄er, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesp̄er, pontus, limus, sinus, penus, sanguis, ather* and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders, doe want the Plurall Number.

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome reade in the Genitive, and Vocative: according to that rule of *Desp̄anterius; Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeroque secundo: Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fæminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, fitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senect̄a, juventus*. But *Soboles* and *labe*s have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in the Plurall Number: and so have Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, spes, facies, acies*, and *dies*, which have the Plurall number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall:

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

(a) *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *hileces* in the Plurall Number. Hor.

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, coenum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscuenm, prum, justitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, (a) halec, gelu, solium, jubar.*

Give

Q. Give me your Rule of Masculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *ma-nes, majores, cancoſi, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall number: as *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc sunt Fæminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuvia, phalera*, and so the rest. So *plagæ* signifying nets, with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and plurall Number; as, *Thebe, A-thenæ*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarins hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mœnia, resquæ, præcordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: also the feasts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclites, called *Redundantia*.

Q. Give your Rules for those words which redound, or which have more in declining than Nounes have commonly.

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant &c.*

Q. How many Rules have you of them?

A. Five: First, of such words as are of divers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as have two Accusative cases. Thirdly, such as have divers terminations, and some of them divers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second Declension. Fifthly, Adjectives of divers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantives have divers terminations, declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hic baculus, hoc baculum; hic sensus, hoc sensum; hic tignus, hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis and hic tapes etis; hic punctus, hoc punctum; hoc sinapi invariabile, hæc sinapis; hic sinus, hoc sinum; hæc menda, hoc mendum; hic viscus, hoc viscum; hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum, and hic cornus; hic eventus, hoc eventum; and many other like unto them.*

* As Rete and retis, perduellus and perduellus, pecus, udis, and

pecus oris, and pecu invariabile. Fames is and ei, artus us, and artu invariabile, artuum, in the Plurall. Problema and Problematum, dogma, schema, thema: Schema atis, and schema æ; so pascha atis, and pascha æ: Iuger and jugerum i, and Iuger is, and jugeris is. So Labium and labia, ævum and ævus, nasus and nasum, collus and collum, uterus and uterum. Hic guttur and hoc guttur. Vlysses is, and Vlyssius Vlyssiei, by Synerisis Vlyssiei, and by contraction Vlyssi, of Vlyssius, of the third Declension of the Contracts in Greek; like Basileus. So are Achilli, Oroati, Achatii, when they are used in the Genitive case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give your rule of those which have two accusative cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words have two Accusative cases; one of the * Latine, another of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther eris, Accusative hunc pantherem vel panthera: so crater is, Accusative hunc craterem vel cratera: cassidis, Accusat. hanc cassidem vel cassida; æther ætherem vel æthera.*

* These are seldom used in the Accusative case in Latine.

Q. May not other substantives be made of the Greeke Accusative case?

A. Yes:

A. Yes : of *panthera* may be made *hec panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which have divers terminations in the Nominative case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertiter bis rectus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These words have divers Nominative cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender : as (a) *Hic gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris*, *hec stipis stipis*, and *hec stips is*, *hic vel hac cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hec scobis vel scobs is*, *hic vel hac pulvis vel pulver eris*, *hic & hac puber vel pubes eris*.

Hec pubes, is.

Q. What other words have you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os* : as *Hic honor* and *honoris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris* : so *hac apes* and *apis is*, *hec plebs* and *plebis is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greek words : as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus i*, *hic elephas tis*, and *elephant as ti*, *hoc congrus vel conger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Moleager i*, *hic Tencrus* and *Tencer i*, : so, many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension : as *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colus*, *pennis*, *cornus*, (when it signifieth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hec laurus*, Gen. *lauri vel laurus*, &c. so the rest.

Tumultus, ornatus, gemitus, senatus are found also of the second Declension. So *anus, us* and *anus anvis*.

Q. Where is your rule for Adjectives of divers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, somnus, clivus, animus, limus, frenum, cera, lacillum.*

Q. How do these end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined.

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hac inermis & hoc inerme*.

THE



THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE VERBES, CALLED

As in presenti

Question.



What are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those Rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbes. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixthly, Verbes having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eighthly, Verbes borrowing the Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Conjugation.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seeme to have beene sometimes of the third Conjugation. They make the Preterperfect tense very seldom in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so: as *necavi*, *Plaut.*

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Conjugation, having *as* in the Present tense, as *Amo amas* will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi*: as *No, nqs, navi*, except * *lavo lavas* which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crapo, veto, cubo*, which make *iii*: as, *nexo as, iii*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. VV Here is your Rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation, having *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will have *iii* in the preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui*.

Q. Have you no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seemes to make fix.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe jussi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These verbs are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *jussi*, not *jubui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbu* and *sorpsi*, *malceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra*, &c.

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *frigit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these foure verbs; *Pendeo* making *Pependi*, *mordeo* *momordi* and *dispondeo* *spospon-di*, *tondeo* *torondi*. *Momordi* and *spospon-di* are out of use.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L* vel *R* ante *geo*, *si* *stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. if *l* or *r* be let before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *urssi*, *mulgeo* *mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *augeo* *auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat* *fleo* *fles*, *flevi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the preterperfect: as *fleo* *flevi*, *leo* *levi*, and the compounds of *leo*: as, *deleo* *delevi*; so *pleo* *plevi*, and *neo* *nevi*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A* *maneo* *mansi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*, so *torqueo* *torssi*, and *habeo* *hassi*.

Q. What is the last exception;

A. *Veo* *fi* *vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo* *fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *ciceo* making *civi*, & *vico* *vievi*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. **V** Here begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia prateritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Have these any common ending of the preterperfect tense, as the verbs of the first and second Conjugation have?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they have of their present tense, so many kinds of preterperfect tenses have

have they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prateritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Conjugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo* which makes *scripsi*, *nubo nubsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi. ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of every of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco* which maketh both (a) *peperci* and *parsi*, *dico dixo*, and *duco duxi*.
Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?
A. *Di*: as *mando mandi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fando fudi*, *tundo tundi*, *pendo pendi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pependi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cedo*, to beat *cecidi*.

a *Parcius* is out of use, so *sciscidi* and *scindi* of *sciindo*.

Cedo to give place makes *cessi* so all these Verbes, *vado*, *rado*, *ludo*, *divido*, *trudo*, *claudio*, *plaudo*, *rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *jungo junxi*: except *r* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*: as *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi*, *pupugi*: *pango* when it signifies to make a covenant, will have *pepegi*; but when it signifies to joyne, it will have *pegi* and when it signifies to sing, it will have *panxi*.
Q. What is *ho* made?
A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Tergeo and *sugoo* are found for *tergo* and *sugo*.

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *colo colui*: but *psallo* with *p*, and *fallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui*: as, *psallo psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, signifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pell*, *pepuli*. Excello excelsi,
Percello in Te-
rence makes
perculsi; unless
it be printed
false for percus-
set of percussio.

Q. What is *Mo* made.

A. *ui*: as, *vomo vomui*: But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *pro-*
mo, *demo*, *tremo*, make *psi*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Vi*: as *sino sivi*; except *tenno* which makes *temp**si*, *sterno*
stravi, *sperno spre**vi*, *lino* which makes *levi*, and sometimes
lini and *livi*, *cerno* making *cre**vi*; *gigno* makes *genui*; *pono* *posui*, Posui for posui
and occinui for
occinui are out
of use.
cano cecini.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Psi*: as, *Scalpo scalp**si*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*,
strepo strepui, and *crepe crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linguo lingu**i*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero* to plant or sow, *sevi*; but in other significa-
tions it makes *serui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *versi*, *uro* *ussi*, *ge-*
ro gessi, *quero qua**ssivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accurso accurs**ivi*; *so arcesso*, *incesso*, *lace**so*: but
*cape**so* makes *cape**ssi* and *cape**ssivi*, *face**so* *face**ssi*, *vis**o* *visi*, and
*pin**so* *pin**sui*.

Q. What is *sco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *pasco pavi* but *pasco* makes *poposci*, *disco didici*,
quinisco quexi.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *sisto*, signifying to make to stand,
will have *st**iti*: so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto messui*. words ending
in *ecto* will have *exi*: as, *Flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui*
pexi, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *mis**i*, *peto* hath
petii and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as *Volvo volvi*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nex-*
ui, and *texo texui*.

Q

Q. What

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as *Facio feci, jacio jeci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *specio spexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*, as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capió cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupivi*: *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio sapi* and *sapivi*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ssi* with a double *ss*: as, *Quatio quaessi*.

Q. What is *üo* made?

A. *üi*: as, *statuo statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui*: *struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **VV** Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui*: as, *scio, sciui*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: so *cambio, raucio, fartio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *si*: *sancio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio vinx*, *salio* hath *salui*, and *amico amicu*.

Q. Doe these never make their Preterperfect tense in *iui*?

A. Yes, sometimes though more seldome, by the rule *Parcius utemur cambiui, &c.*

Of the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs.

Q. **VV** Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Doceo docui edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. What is your second exception from *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pingo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margent of my book, & have every one their severall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will have *multiplicavi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui* and *avi*: as, *aplico, applicui vel applicavi*: so *complico, replico, explico*.

Q 2

Q. Give

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *oleo*,

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his compounds make *olevi*: as, *Exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *puxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repuxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

^a Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

A. (a) The compounds of *do* being of the third Conjugation, doe make *did*, not *dedi*: as, *Addo, addis, addidi*; so (b) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

^b *credo, excrucium & do.*

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum a sto stas, stiti habebit.*

Compounds changing the first Vowel into e

Q. **V**hat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three general exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowel in the present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as so change the first vowel into *i*. The third of such as change the first vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowel into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, doe change the first vowel into e : as, *Damno* being compounded with *con*, makes *condemno*, not *condamno* ; so of *lacto*, *oblecto* : and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first Vowel into e ?

A. Yes : of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your observation of the compounds of *pario* ?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri* : as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi* : but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *iii*, as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be observed in the compounds of *pario* ?

A. Yes : that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe be of the third Conjugation : as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the observation of the compounds of *pasco* ?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco* doe change the first Vowel into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ii* : as, *compesco* is *compescui*, and *dispesco* *dispecui* : but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the vowel and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe ; as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epavi*, &c.

Compounds changing the first Vowel into i.

Q. Give your Rule for those which change the first Vowel into i.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q 3

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they be compounded, doe change the first vowel into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *iii*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinui*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Prateritum per iii, &c.*

Q. Have you no other speciall rules which are joyned to this rule; *Hac, habeo, lateo, salio, &c*?

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, clando, quatio, lavo*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita a pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to joine, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, doe keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo*, *præmineo, emineo, promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*, and also make *minui* in the preterperfect tense: as, *præmineo, præminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permansi*.

Q. Where is your Rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*?

A. Com-

*Depango depegi,
and depansi:
so repango.*

A. *Composita a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*, doe change *a* into *u* : as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo* : so for *incalco inculco*, for *resalto resulto*.

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio, lavo*,

A. *Composita à clando, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lavo*, do cast away *a* : as, of *clando* we do not say *occlando*, but *occludo* : so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio* : of *lavo* we say *proluo*, not *prolavo*.

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*,
save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. **VV** Here is your rule for Compounds changing
the first vowell into *i* save in the Preterperf.
tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs, *ago, emo, sedeo, rogo, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, do change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses comming thereof; as, of *frango* we say, *refringo refrégi*, of *capio incipio incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule, *Hac si componas*?

A. Yes : I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur : Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago*, *dego*, and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago* we say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first vowel into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, (a) *infacio*: the rest, as, (b) *olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe *a* still.

^a *Perfacio, effu-*
ore, faci.

^b *Olfacio of ol-*
refacio: and cal-
facio of calore
facio, or calidum
facio.

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego, nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re*, *se*, *per*, *pra*, *sub* or *trans*, doth keepe *e* still: as, *relego*, not *relego*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* doe change the first vowel into *i*, as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense.

A. Three of them, *intelligo*, *deligo*, *negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest have *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. **H**ow will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperf. tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Praterito*?

A. That we must learne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *veci victum, ici ictum, feci factum, jeci jactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum: &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodo fossum* not *fosum*.

Q. What speciall obseruatiō have you in that rule, *Di fit sum*?

A. *Hic etiam advertus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so *cecidī casum*, and *cecidī casum, tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum, tutudi tunum, pepēdi peditum, dedi datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legilectum*: *pegi* and *pepegi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigit actum, egi actum, papugi puctum, fugi fugitum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salli* signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum, pepulipulsum, ceculiculusum, fefelli falsum, veli vulsum, tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

R

A. *Tum*:

A. Tum: as *emi emptum*, *veni ventum*, *cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capiō* makes *captum*, and *cæpi* of *cæpiō*, *captum*, *rupi ruptum*, *liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum*: as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as, *visi visum*; but *misi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum*; as, *fulsi fultum*, *hausi haustum*, *farsi fartum*, *farsi fartum*, *ussi ustum*, *gessi gestum*, *torsi* makes both *tortum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum*: as, *Scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *steti* comming of *sto*, and *stiti* comming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum*: except *verti* which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum*: as, *Flavi flatum*; except *pavi*, which makes *pastum*: so *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum*, *potavi potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cantum*, *sevi* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *livi litum*, *solvi solutum*, *volvi volutum*, *singultivi singultum*, *venivi* to be sold, makes *venum*, *sepelivi sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum*: as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*: it is made *itum* in the Supines, and not *itum*: as, *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui nectum*, *fricui frictum*, *miscui mistum*, *amicui amictum*, *torrui tostum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *consului consultum*, *alui* makes *alium* and *alutum*, *salui saltum*, *colui cultum*, *occului occultum*, *pinsui pistum*, *rapui raptum*, *serui sertum*, and *texui textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc sed ui mutant in sum &c*?

A. These

A. These Verbs turne *ui* into *sum*: as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *celsum*, *messui* *messum*: but *noxui* makes *nexum*, & *pexui* *pexum* *Patui* makes *passum*, *carnicassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi* *victum* But five Verbes ending in *xi* cast away *n*: as, *Finxi* makes *factum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi* *mictum*, *pinxi* *pictum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, and *rinxi* *rictum*. Also these foure Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum*: *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. **V** Here is your rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut simplex*?

A. That compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as *docui* makes *doctum*; so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non eadem stet*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which have not the same syllable which the simple have.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tusum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum* *ruitum*, of *salum* *sultum*, and of *satum* *situm*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *parium*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *fartum* do change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*, &c.

Q. Have you no other observations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What observation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

R 2

A. That

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule *Verbum Edi compositum*, &c.

Q. What is your observation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A noscotantum duo*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as *pernosco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or,

Q. **VV** Here is your Rule for Verbs in or?

A. *Verba in or admittunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs Passives, whose actives have the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the active voyce, by changing *u* into *us* & putting to *sum* vel *fui*: as, of *Lectu* is made *Lectus sum* vel *fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked because they have no latter Supine of the active whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are observed in your booke.

* In Verbs Deponents and Commons which forme the Preterperf. tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives doe, we must faine latter Supines to forme them of

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus* *partior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpetior* *perpeffus*, *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *diffessus*, *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as *digredior* *digressus*. So *satisfacor* *fessus*, *metior* *mensus*, *utor* *usus*, *ordior* signifying to weave making *orditus*; *ordior* to begin *orsus*, *utor* *nifus* vel *nixus sum*, *alciscor*

alciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus & fructus, ac fretus, misereor misertus, tuor and tuor both make tutus, although they have both tutum and tutum in their Supines. Loquor makes loquutus, sequor sequutus, ex, erior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor aptus, adipiscor adeptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor experrectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus (b) morior mortuus, orior ortuus.

b Morior, eris, tuus sum mori. Orior, oris vel oreris, ortus sum, oriri.

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V** Here is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum activæ, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tense both of the Active and passive voyce: as, *Cæno cœnavi and cœnatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum; potō potavi & potus, titubō titubavi & titubatus, careo carui and cassus, prandeo prandi and pransus, pateo patui and passus, placeo placui and placitus, sueco suevi and suctus, veneo to be sold, venivi and venditus sum, nubo to be married, nupsi and nupta sum, mereor meritus sum and merui, libet makes libuit and libitum est vel fuit, licet makes licuit and licitum est vel fuit, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est vel fuit, pudet puduit and puditum est vel fuit, piger piguit and pigitum est vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuter Passives.

Q. **H** Ave you not some Verbs which are called Neuter Passives?

A. Yes,

Q. What Verbs are those?

A. Verbs Neuters having for most part the Passive signification;

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-Passivum sic Præteritum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passives have a preterperfect tense, as if of the Passive voice: as, *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fesus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, naſceor naſtus sum*. Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mæſtus* a Noun.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **VV** Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense, of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as *Tepeſco*, to begin to be warme or to wax warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepeui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the othet Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concuſſi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percuſſi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *fedi* of *ſedeo*, *tollo* hath *ſuſtuli* of *ſuffero*, *ſum* hath *fu* of *ſuo*, *fero* hath *tuli* of *tulo*, *ſiſto* ſignifying to ſtand, will have *ſteſi* of *ſto*, *ſuro* hath *inſanivi* of *inſanio*: *veſcor* makes *paſtus ſum* of *paſcor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus*

medicatus coming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q **V** Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs want their Preterperfect tense. First these six; *vergo*, *ergo*, *ambigo*, *glisco*, *fatisco*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themselves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbs Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives besides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *esuri* *esurivi*.

Q. What Verbes do you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to do a thing, or to be about to do something, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or have a desire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**ive your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo*, *mico*, *rudo*, *scabo*, (a) *parco*, *dispesco*, *posco*, *disco*, *compesco*, *quinisco*, *dego*, *ango*, *sugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *satago*, *psallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tremo*, *strideo*, *strido*, *flaveo*, *liveo*, *aveo*, *paveo*, *convivio*, *fervio*. Compounds of *nno*: as, *renno*: the compounds of *cado*, as *incido*:
a Of parco are found parsum, but out of use.
 except

Excello and
præcello com-
pounds of *cello*
do want the
Supines.
The com-
pounds of *lin-
quo* have the
Supines: as,
relictum;
though it be
seldom read
in the simple

except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum*.

Also these Verbs want their Supines; *respuo*, *linguo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *caluo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* doe make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second conjugation, which have, *iii* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines: except, *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo* and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS.

Fund Penniman

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Feb. 6, 1940.

Author

Brinsley, John

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